

(By Associated Press Exclusively to the
Gazette in Colorado Springs.)

CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES OF THE FOREST RESERVES

**OWBOY DEMONSTRATION
IN HONOR OF ROOSEVELT.**

have developed the wonderful
ages of that region, have built up, in
fact, was then an Indian haunt, a wil-
derness, cities like Deadwood and Lead,
has fallen to your lot to see one of
great feats of the century. You are

d was small and now the man who
ill do decent work here must be the

He reached Crawford, Neb., when his train reached there this afternoon. The

Yarmouth's father, the marquis of Hertford, and his family, who came from England for the wedding are to return to London at once.

At noon today Congressman H. K. Porter and wife entertained the Y. K.

The connation was made
ult owing to lack of water. The
government sent the steamer
to take part in the rescue
and also in relieving the dis-



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SUBSTITUTES FOR THE POST CANTEEN

for some distance into the street a number of kegs rolled nearly 50 feet from the warehouse. Mr. Lowell said that the damage will be repaired in a week and the kegs placed in a place.

EIGHT INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY GRAND JURY AND SIX ARRESTS MADE

The first indictments returned by the grand jury are directed against the eight proprietors of houses of ill fame of Colorado City.

Six capias were served last night; four women, Laura Bell, Nellie White, Laura Guillee and Sadie Stewart, gave cash bonds in the sum of \$500 each.

The other two women, Emma Wilson, colored, and Marguerite Epps, are confined in the county jail, charged with conducting houses of ill fame.

Evidence before the grand jury is to the effect that the houses have been run under the protection of the authorities of Colorado City, who have collected monthly fines from each house.

Undersheriff Grimes and five deputy sheriffs made the arrests.

The arrests were entirely unexpected; at the house of Marguerite Epps an unsuccessful attempt to escape was made.

Other and sensational developments in regard to the morality of the county, it is rumored, will follow.

The first day's session of the grand jury called by the district judges to investigate city and county affairs, resulted in eight indictments directed against proprietors of houses of ill fame of Colorado City.

Six arrests were made simultaneously at 9:30 o'clock last night. The sheriff's office will serve the other two capias this morning.

Those arrested are:

Laura Bell, Nellie White, Laura Guillee, Emma Wilson, colored, Marguerite Epps, Sadie Stewart.

The arrests were the result of evidence brought before the grand jury by citizens of Colorado City and true bills were found in each case.

The keeping of houses of ill fame is expressly against the statutes of the state and evidence went to show that the women paid each month into the city treasury of Colorado City amounts of \$25 in each case for the monthly fee.

The grand jury also heard testimony from the other two women inmates. This custom which is entered upon the city books as fines, it was alleged before the jury, has continued for years.

The arrests were taken as an indication that the grand jury will not only investigate this violation of the statutes and it was rumored around the court house that the action of last night is the precursor of more arrests in Colorado City.

The women claim that they have been granted protection by the Colorado City officials and further testimony in regard to the officials and their relation with this source of revenue will continue before the grand jury.

Last night no one connected with the district attorney's office would state if indictments are contemplated against the Colorado City officials.

The women, after the arrests, notified their attorneys and will contend that they have paid the monthly fines believing that it was a legal procedure. They claim they have evidence to show they were guaranteed protection.

The capias were served only on the proprietors of the various houses most of which are on Washington avenue, Colorado City. In the case of three of the women, Laura Bell, Nellie White and Laura Guillee, cash bonds were furnished. The other two in all six cases were placed at \$500 each.

Woman Took Morphine.

Emma Wilson, the keeper of a colored house, and Marguerite Epps could not furnish bond and are in the county jail. Both of these women took the arrest bitterly and a large quantity of morphine was taken from Marguerite Epps, who, according to the deputy sheriffs, was taking it in large quantities on the ride from Colorado City to the sheriff's office.

The woman is dependent and it was feared she would make an attempt upon her life. Only in one case was the arrest in any way anticipated. That was at the house of Marguerite Epps, where an effort was made to turn on the lights and escape. Deputy sheriffs at the front and rear doors were too quick, however, for the three women inmates.

The capias were issued shortly after the grand jury had examined the last witness late yesterday afternoon. Indictments had been found in eight cases. At 8:30 o'clock the sheriff's force left in one of the largest omnibuses operated by the transfer company.

Undersheriff O. P. Grimes, who is acting sheriff in the absence of Sheriff Gilbert at St. Louis, was accompanied by Deputy Sheriffs George Dayton, John L. Nelson, the jailer, Dr. H. L. Richardson, who is also a deputy sheriff, and Deputy Sheriffs Shemwell and Shel. Denberger.

Lights Turned Out.

Fearing that the word of the contemplated arrests would speed rapidly along Washington avenue and possibly defeat the plans of the officers, it was decided that one deputy sheriff should serve the capias handed him at the house designated in the document, and that the arrests should be made singly.

The officers, however, were recognized by a man who saw them assemble at the corner of Washington avenue nearest the row of residences, and before the deputies could reach the house assigned them the informant ran to the house kept by Marguerite Epps and warned the inmates. As Deputy Sheriff Richardson approached, the lights suddenly went out with the exception of one light which still shined on the women who were still within. As the deputy sheriff reached the front door another deputy ran to the rear and before the women could leave, Marguerite Epps was arrested.

At Laura Bell's, James Lacey, who had been called in by the landlady, resisted the serving of the capias, holding that such action was beyond the authority of the sheriff's office. He was convinced, however, and in a few moments Mrs. Bell had arranged the cash bond required of \$500. This was also the case at the houses of Nellie White and Laura Guillee, and these women were required to accompany the officers to the city.

The return was made shortly after 10 o'clock and at 10:45 the sheriff's office had been taken from Marguerite Epps, but she was in such a condition that she could scarcely be called rational, and railed at the officers and insisted on throwing wide open the door leading out on K Street, exclaiming she was strangling. She was in such a condition that the officer believed she would have taken a dangerous walk had the drug not been confiscated.

A Dope Plend.

"I have come prepared if I am to go to jail," she said. "I am a dope fiend and it is cruel that you should rob me of it."

Emma Wilson sobbed during the time she was in the sheriff's office and after the telephone had been called into requisition and efforts made to obtain bond without success, she burst into a flood of tears, a carriage was called and shortly after 11 o'clock the two women were taken to the county jail.

All the women arrested stated they could not understand why the action

had been taken against them. It was within the last week that several had paid the fines demanded of them and stated the practice had continued so long that they believed the authorities were proceeding in a legal manner, and trusted in their professions that it was equivalent to protection. They stated that City Marshal George Hirdsall and other city officials usually collected the fines in person.

Officials Cautious.

As Judge Cunningham particularly cautioned not only the grand jurors but all connected with them and with the court to divulge nothing in regard to the alleged violations of the statutes, the court officers, nor the district attorney's force would talk upon the significance of the arrests last evening or what other action would follow, beyond the statement that they represented the first day's work of the grand jury, and matters along the same line will continue to be investigated. It is known that gambling and the connection of the city officials of Colorado City with the alleged violations of the statutes is now being investigated by the body holding sessions in division one of the district court.

The bonds are returnable May 20 in the district court. The deputy sheriffs have the persons named in the other two indictments under surveillance and they will be arrested during the course of today. The charge on the books of the county jail against Emma Wilson and Marguerite Epps is that of conducting a house of ill fame. This is the charge against all the women.

JUDGE CUNNINGHAM CHARGES THE JURY.

The grand jury began its session yesterday morning. Judge Cunningham, presiding in the district court, read his charge. At 11:40 o'clock, after the reading of the charge, the court ordered that the grand jury be adjourned until the next morning. The court was ordered to clear the court room. The judges have placed division I at the disposal of the grand jury and Bailiff Peck guards the only entrance. The instructions are that only officers of the court members of the jury, the prosecuting attorneys and witnesses be allowed ingress. The grand jury began examining witnesses at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and at 3 o'clock several witnesses were examined.

Judge Cunningham, in his charge, urged upon the grand jurors the importance of absolute secrecy in the conduct of their proceedings. He instructed them that they must not divulge to anyone what takes place in the jury room, or the name of any witness or person under investigation. The statutes provide that the grand jury's office must be investigated by the grand jury.

Special Committee.

A special committee, consisting of B. F. Clark, E. Evans, Cunningham and E. A. Sunderlin, was appointed by the court to assist the grand jury in the investigation of the treasurer's office, and other matters. As Judge Cunningham said in the charge, this committee will also examine the official bonds of the clerk of the district court and such of his deputies as may have given bonds, and their official relations, and make report and recommendations to the grand jury.

The court also directs the jury that it shall examine buildings as to fire escapes, etc. The vote of nine members of the grand jury is necessary before a true bill can be returned in any instance, less than this number will defeat the bill.

The Jurors.

The membership of the grand jury is as follows:

John V. Campbell, mining, Colorado Springs, foreman.

George A. Cockburn, broker, Colorado Springs.

W. N. Hemenway, railroad fireman, Colorado Springs.

J. S. Stewart, railroad employee, Colorado City.

Perry Babcock, ranchman, Subert.

William J. Starnes, market gardener, Colorado Springs.

Ernest J. Jesse, ranchman, Monument.

Thomas F. Burke, barber, Colorado Springs.

A. Crane, merchant, Colorado Springs.

M. Klemmedson, carpenter, Colorado Springs.

A. H. Anderson, feed corral, Colorado Springs.

G. Bedford, Colorado Springs.

The length of time required by the grand jury in its deliberations is conjectural. The court has impressed upon the body the necessity for a thorough investigation in both city and county affairs and at the same time urged upon them every expedition.

The charge of Judge Cunningham was delivered to the grand jury follows:

The Charge.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You have been summoned here pursuant to the provisions of the law to act as grand jurors. At the outset I desire to impress upon your minds the importance of absolute secrecy in the conduct of all your proceedings. This essential requirement of the law is incorporated in the oath which you have taken. Without a strict observance of your oath in this particular, you cannot properly discharge your duties.

You must not divulge to any one what has taken place in your jury room, either by disclosing the name of any witness who may appear before you, or the subject matter of his testimony, or the name of any person who has been or is being investigated, whether a true bill has or has not been found in any particular case. And this is important. Every true bill should be a secret so that the accused may be apprehended before he flees from the jurisdiction of the court; and it is equally important that the public shall not know of the investigation of an individual in any case where a true bill is not found because of the injury that might result to him from having been investigated by a grand jury. It is as much your duty to protect the innocent as to punish the guilty, and not only to protect the innocent from an unjust prosecution but, to protect them from

the injurious consequences that might ensue from the public knowing that they had been even suspected of a crime.

This secrecy also extends to the vote given by any one of you in any case, your communication to each other, and as to your giving any intelligence with reference to your investigations or final determinations on any bill or any subject, or to the manner in which you arrive at your verdict. You must exercise the greatest caution in keeping inviolate the oath you have taken in this regard.

Should Make Inquiries.

As grand jurors you are required to investigate and inquire into all such alleged violations of the criminal law of the state as may be brought to your attention through proper channels. This duty is yours to perform, and it is your duty to which your attention may be directed by the court, or that may be submitted to you by the district attorney, or by some person specially designated by the court to assist the district attorney in the performance of his duty. It also means that you are to consider all matters touching the violation of any of our criminal laws of which any of the members of the grand jury may have or be in possession of knowledge, or which you may have acquired personal knowledge.

It is the duty of every grand juror who has or may acquire personal knowledge of the commission of a crime to impart such knowledge to the grand jury as a body, by being sworn and testifying thereto the same as any other witness.

You have no right to be influenced in the slightest particular, either in favor or against any person, by any rumor or information that you may have heard, or may have been possessed of prior to the beginning of your work as grand jurors; and you should not be influenced by any prejudice or opinion that you may have in any particular case, either for or against any person; but you can only act in an honest observance of your duty by being guided solely and alone by the evidence that you are confronted with in your presence as grand jurors.

As to Evidence.

As a general rule, grand jurors should hear no other evidence than that adduced by the prosecution, but that have been sworn to diligently inquire into and give judgment upon, and if, in the course of your inquiries, you have reason to believe that there is other evidence, not presented and within your reach, which would qualify or explain away the charges against the accused, it will be your duty to order such evidence to be produced. Before you shall return an indictment, or a true bill, you should be convinced that the evidence before you, if unexplained and uncontradicted, would warrant a conviction by a petit jury.

You are the exclusive judges of the credibility of the witnesses who may testify before you, and it is your duty to examine a sufficient number of witnesses to satisfy you of the truth of the statements of the people to satisfy you of the propriety of putting the accused on trial, and you may in every case, excepting cases of perjury, find an indictment on the oath of one witness alone.

It is the duty of your foreman to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses, and whenever a bill is presented to you it becomes necessary that at least nine of you should concur in finding an indictment, before a true bill can be returned. Every true bill must be indorsed "a true bill," and must be signed by your foreman. In every case where you should find that a true bill it shall be indorsed accordingly, signed by your foreman and returned into court.

An Admonition.

You must not permit any person whatsoever, either the district attorney or any other person, to influence you, especially appointed by the court to perform the duty of the district attorney or any bailiff, or any officer of the court, to remain either in your presence or hearing, while you are considering your verdict or voting on the same.

You have the right to meet at such times, and to adjourn to such times, as to you may seem agreeable. You should always keep in mind the necessity of a prompt and speedy disposal of the business which you have to transact.

The statutes of Colorado provide as follows:

Section 892. That it is hereby made the duty of the district court of each county in this state, at each term of said court at which a grand jury is summoned and impaneled, to specially select a committee of three or more persons, to be known as the grand jury, to regulate the accountability of the county treasurer.

From the Statute.

Sec. 893. It is hereby made the duty of the district court of each county in this state, at each term of said court, to specially select a committee of three or more persons, to be known as the grand jury, to regulate the accountability of the county treasurer.

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or agreed to be paid, directly or indirectly, for said funds by said bank or banks, or the person or persons to whom said funds may be found to have been left or deposited.

Hence, it becomes my duty to call your attention to these statutory provisions and to require you to investigate the books, accounts and affairs of the office of the county treasurer of this county; and this you are required to do, not because it is reported that there is any irregularity in the affairs of said office, but because the statute imperatively requires you to do so, and to call your attention to its provisions in relation thereto, and imperatively commands you to make such investigation.

More Appointments.

I hereby appoint the committee appointed by the statute the following persons who will act in conjunction with you in carrying out the provisions of this law:

E. F. Clark, E. Evans, Cunningham and E. A. Sunderlin.

This committee will also examine the official bonds of the clerk of the district court, and such of his deputies as may have given bonds and their official relations, and make report and recommendations to you concerning the same.

The law requires whenever a grand jury is called it shall examine certain buildings as to fire escapes, etc. The court, therefore, calls attention to this provision of the law, and to call your attention to its provisions in relation thereto, and imperatively commands you to make such investigation.

Any Attempt on the part of anyone, directly or indirectly, to improperly influence your actions as grand jurors, would constitute an offense of the most serious character. Should this occur with any of you, you are required to promptly call the matter to the attention of your body, and it would be your duty promptly to take proper action in the matter. The court does not mean by this that you are to be a citizen, in the right spirit, to suggest to you any information he may have touching a crime of which he may have knowledge, but beyond this you should not go, no one to go until he has been called before the court by your body and sworn in a proper manner.

Ordinarily, parties who, in good faith, have complaints to make, will do so by first communicating with the district attorney.

Will Be Attended.

The district attorney, or some representative of his office duly appointed by the court, will always be in attendance upon you, and will render you such assistance as may be required. He will advise you concerning the law that should govern you in any case or as to the relevancy or materiality of evidence.

Moreover, the court will be accessible at all times, and further and additional instructions, if deemed proper, will be given you upon your request, before, or upon the court's own motion, from time to time, as you may progress, in your investigation.

I have not deemed it necessary to instruct you specifically as to the proper subjects for your investigation, and while you are by no means required to submit your judgment to that of the district attorney, or his assistants, nevertheless, in view of his large experience and wide investigations growing out of and made necessary by the duties of his office, it is the judgment of the court that you should give careful consideration to his suggestions concerning the order of your investigation and your method of procedure, his services being at all times at your disposal.

In view of the expense to the county, I urge upon you the importance of concluding your investigations with as much speed as may be consistent with thoroughness.

I feel confident that every member of this jury appreciates quite as keenly as I can possibly do, his responsibility to the public, therefore further admonition on my part seems wholly unnecessary.

I trust you will not hesitate to communicate with the various officials of this court whenever it appears proper for you to do so in the discharge of your duties as your personal comfort and convenience may require. You will make improper requests you will not be advised courteously and no embarrassment may be experienced.

A "checked career" was detailed in Justice McLelland's court room yesterday during the trial of Don Thompson, 37 years old, on a charge of larceny. Thompson is accused of having taken \$600 worth of jewelry from a guest at the Plaza hotel while he was wearing a bell boy and the examination of a large number of witnesses told the story of Thompson's life, made in connection with this charge.

Thompson does not look to be a day over the age given but from his own story he has lived many crowded years. Those few years than many men three times his age. He appears to have had a good education and uses the best of English. Without a tremor in his voice he related the following story on the witness stand yesterday: "I have been a kind of a globe trotter for the last three years and during that time I have crossed the ocean and given credit for nearly every city of importance from New York to San Francisco and from Seattle to Galveston. I have worked most of the time as a bell boy in hostels, have always lived rather fast, gambled and lived with gamblers."

Has a System.

"I have a system for betting on the races, playing roulette or shooting dice. I have been lucky at times and have made money, but I have not been able to keep it. I have been in and out of jail many times. I have been in the district court but in doing so I should not be held."

Justice McLelland held Thompson for trial in the district court but in doing so stated that the evidence against him was very flimsy. "I have never heard such a pitiful recital from a boy of my age," he stated after court had adjourned.

The bond in the case was placed at \$1,000 but as Thompson is not known here he will doubtless remain in the county jail until the day of his trial, which will come up during the May term.

How It Is Planned to Have School Children Greet President

A special meeting of the principals of the different buildings was held in the offices of Superintendent Dietrich at the High school yesterday afternoon at which plans for the part the school children are to take in the reception to President Roosevelt were discussed. It was decided that there should be no holiday or half holiday given as this would prevent the assembling of the children. As the president will arrive in the afternoon it was thought that after the children went to their homes they could not be got together. It was first planned to group the pupils at different places along the route that the presidential party will take, but it was later suggested that a large arch be built at the top of the hill on West Pike's Peak avenue opposite the Antlers hotel and that all the school children be grouped about this. This plan has met the approval of all principals who have been seen, and it is thought that it will be carried out. The school children could be provided with flags, and as the arch would be decorated a beautiful building of such an arch and work will probably be started upon tomorrow, if the plan as suggested is carried out. Each school will have a part in the decorating of the arch and upon it facing the depot in letters will be placed the words "Welcome to the President From the School Children."

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THE OLD RELIABLE

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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

REGARDING STRATTON LEASES.

The regular meeting of the Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining & Development company was scheduled for today, but it was announced yesterday that it was doubtful if Tyson S. Dines, one of the executors of the estate, would be able to come from Denver and no definite date has been set for the meeting.

It was announced by one of the executors that the matter of leasing the Stratton properties in the Cripple Creek district, and passing upon the numerous applications received from those who desire to lease, would probably not come up at the meeting.

The company will present standard applications received from those who desire to lease, would probably not come up at the meeting.

The story that is being circulated in camp to the effect that the properties will be leased to a syndicate is denied by those in authority, and is only another one of the many groundless rumors that have been set afloat regarding the Stratton estate.

Business Men Subscribe to the New Resort in Manitou.

The Hiawatha Park Opera company will open the season at the Hiawatha Concert gardens in Manitou about June 1. The company will present standard light opera with weekly change of bills and at popular prices. It is stated by the proprietors that the place will be conducted upon a high plane and will cater especially to women and children. The city council of Manitou has granted a liquor license to the new proprietors, but it is announced that no liquors will be served during the performances except at the bar. The resort is to be managed by Bobby Newcomb, a former theatrical manager, who proposes to conduct the place in such a manner as will meet the approval of the best class of patrons.

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The improvements to be made will involve an expenditure of something like \$3,500. The changes will include the erection of several dressing rooms for the accommodation of the members of the opera company and a general overhauling of the present building and the rustic houses in connection. In connection with the establishment the proprietors propose to run a cafe and restaurant, and have secured an experienced caterer to take charge of that department of the business.

The street car company will furnish an adequate service to accommodate the patrons of the establishment. The company will issue season tickets and a sufficient number have already been taken by Manitou people to insure a successful season and a canvass of Colorado Springs will be made in a few days.

Manitou business men have subscribed several hundred dollars to the project and it is announced that the hotel men and other business men of Colorado Springs have given assurance that they will support Bobby Newcomb has been managing "The Doings of Dooley" company.

Heavy Investments.

The recent heavy investments by Mr. Gould in coal land in Colorado and the entrance of the Utah Fuel company, a Gould corporation, into the Colorado field with Mr. Gould's own large holdings in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, has attracted the attention of investors with those held and represented by J. C. Osgood, chairman of the board, give the Osgood-Gould faction practical control of the Fuel and Iron company justify the title given to the "Golden Cycle Mining Company."

His interests in the northwestern part of the state, in the southwestern part and along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad both in Colorado and

Utah represent an investment of millions of dollars and it is now plain that the vast expenditures in this field have been made with an eye to the future and the rapid enlargement of the oriental trade.

The first result of the wisdom of exploring the coal fields is seen in the plans of the government in regard to San Pedro harbor. It has been definitely announced that one of the largest coaling stations to be authorized by the government will be located there. The Clark route to San Pedro City, a terminus there and in the thousands of tons that will be demanded by the government for its warships, the coaling station will be an important item to the plans entered into by Mr. Gould and the Rockefeller interests will build or, like the new Moffat road, enter into a close traffic alliance with the Clark line to San Pedro harbor, remains to be seen. According to the statement of the Rockefeller interests, all of the Rockefeller interests in regard to the new Transcontinental Securities company which will include the Gould and some of the Rockefeller properties—for it is admitted that Mr. Gould relies upon the Rockefeller interests for the large projects—is that the Gould line will reach the coast.

A prominent railroad official, whose name it is unwise to divulge at present, in talking of the plans for the evening:

"San Pedro harbor is soon to become a very important point on the Pacific coast. The San Francisco papers have been full of news in regard to it, and that not only will a coaling station be established there but the government has extensive plans in regard to a large yard and outfitting point. The Clark route to San Pedro City, a terminus there and in the thousands of tons that will be demanded by the government for its warships, the coaling station will be an important item to the plans entered into by Mr. Gould and the Rockefeller interests will build or, like the new Moffat road, enter into a close traffic alliance with the Clark line to San Pedro harbor, remains to be seen. According to the statement of the Rockefeller interests, all of the Rockefeller interests in regard to the new Transcontinental Securities company which will include the Gould and some of the Rockefeller properties—for it is admitted that Mr. Gould relies upon the Rockefeller interests for the large projects—is that the Gould line will reach the coast.

The Old Connection.

There can be no doubt, however, of the Gould connection with the project although it was stated the broad gauge of the Rio Grande would extend from Creede in as direct a line as possible to Durango and thence to the Colorado River, New Mexico, and from there westward, paralleling for some distance the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads to San Pedro. It is known that T. Shonts, until recently president of the Indiana, Ohio and Iowa Railroad company, Lyman J. Gage, formerly secretary of the treasury, and wealthy Pennsylvania and New York financial men are behind the Southwestern company and the projected railroad. C. H. Gage has returned from California where he was looking into rights of way and surveys along the terminal of the road and articles of incorporation will be filed at Phoenix, Arizona, within a few days. Matters having assumed shape permitting of the incorporation. The action will be taken, primarily, to protect the right secured and Mr. Gage is authority for the statement that, as far as the Gould line is concerned, the east end is concluded work will begin on the line from the Colorado end to Farmington, where one of the large plants of the fuel company will be located.

Heavy Investments.

The recent heavy investments by Mr. Gould in coal land in Colorado and the entrance of the Utah Fuel company, a Gould corporation, into the Colorado field with Mr. Gould's own large holdings in the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, has attracted the attention of investors with those held and represented by J. C. Osgood, chairman of the board, give the Osgood-Gould faction practical control of the Fuel and Iron company justify the title given to the "Golden Cycle Mining Company."

His interests in the northwestern part of the state, in the southwestern part and along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad both in Colorado and

COLORADO COAL TO SUPPLY TRADE ON THE PACIFIC COAST AND IN THE ORIENT

At the Antlers hotel last evening an announcement was made by one in the confidence of George Gould of probably the most important plans evolved for years for the development of the natural resources of Colorado and Utah.

The investments made by Mr. Gould and the Gould interests within the past year in coal and iron lands in the two states, representing millions of dollars and embracing the Utah Fuel company and other Gould concerns, will begin to bear fruit.

The Rio Grande Railroad company and other Gould corporations enter into extensive plans for supplying, not only the government, but the Pacific coast and South American trade with the superior product mined in the two states.

The recent visit by George Gould and John D. Rockefeller to the Pacific coast and throughout the west, it is said, will result in important moves in the western railroad situation, and the Rio Grande may build in order to effect an entrance to the Pacific coast.

Utah represent an investment of millions of dollars and it is now plain that the vast expenditures in this field have been made with an eye to the future and the rapid enlargement of the oriental trade.

The first result of the wisdom of exploring the coal fields is seen in the plans of the government in regard to San Pedro harbor. It has been definitely announced that one of the largest coaling stations to be authorized by the government will be located there. The Clark route to San Pedro City, a terminus there and in the thousands of tons that will be demanded by the government for its warships, the coaling station will be an important item to the plans entered into by Mr. Gould and the Rockefeller interests will build or, like the new Moffat road, enter into a close traffic alliance with the Clark line to San Pedro harbor, remains to be seen. According to the statement of the Rockefeller interests, all of the Rockefeller interests in regard to the new Transcontinental Securities company which will include the Gould and some of the Rockefeller properties—for it is admitted that Mr. Gould relies upon the Rockefeller interests for the large projects—is that the Gould line will reach the coast.

A prominent railroad official, whose name it is unwise to divulge at present, in talking of the plans for the evening:

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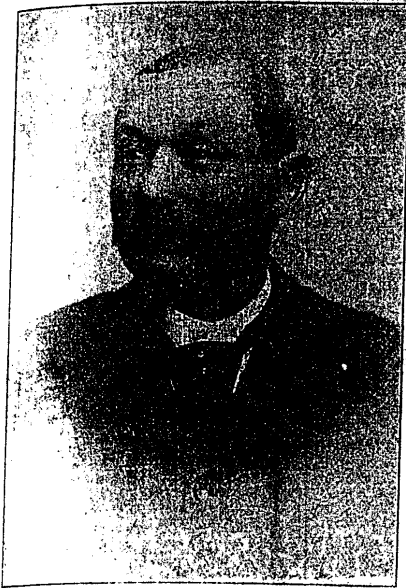
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Pike's Peak District Association

CELEBRATES

84th Anniversary of Odd Fellowship



GRAND MASTER ADOLPH DONATH.

**Pueblo is
Lucky! Getting
Many
New Officers
and Place
of Next Meeting
of District**



The following were elected officers of the Pike's Peak District association, I. O. O. F., at the business meeting at the Temple theater, following the prize drill:

President—L. A. Giffin, Pueblo.
First Vice President—D. C. Work, Florence.
Second Vice President—D. C. Weyand, Cripple Creek.
Third Vice President—Charles Roddin, Canon City.
Secretary—D. C. Taylor, Pueblo.
Treasurer—Louis J. Shepherd, Pueblo.

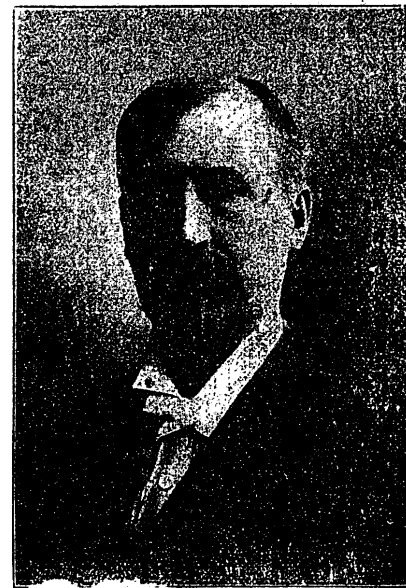
It was decided that the next meeting place for the annual celebration will be Pueblo.

Resolutions were passed empowering the president to appoint an executive committee of five to assist him in the duties of the office and, especially, to assist in the arrangements for the celebration next year; thanking all lodges of this vicinity as well as the citizens of Colorado Springs who assisted in making the eighty-fourth celebration such a success; and thanking the Central Electric company for the cluster of lights in the form of a star suspended over the stage, and the New York Electric company for the special lights distributed around the theater. The incoming president will announce the executive committee of five members within the next fortnight.

The officers were elected by ballot, each lodge and canton in the association sending delegates. The financial report rendered by Treasurer Watts showed the association finances in good condition.

**Canton Cripple
Creek
Gets First
Prize in Drill
Contest**

**Canton Pueblo
Gets
Second**



GRAND SECRETARY J. M. NORMAN.

The first day's celebration of the 84th anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, closed last night in what was, literally, a blaze of glory.

The large auditorium of the Temple theater was ablaze with hundreds of thousands of yards of vari-colored bunting. The ball, which lasted from

the legend, "Pike's Peak Association, I. O. O. F., 1903." The center of the star resembled a huge, tinted chrysanthemum.

From the stage radiated streams of gauzy green, blue, pink, white and purple. In the exact center of the house was a crimson bell, 100 incandescent globes making it glow brightly with color. The balcony was aglow with hundreds of lights and the color scheme in bunting was lavishly carried out on the sides and between the pillars.

The Grand March.

The grand march was led by Colonel R. Nicholson, department commander of the Patriarchs Militant, and Mrs. Orpha Barr, deputy state president of the Daughters of Rebekah. Captain Bartlett followed with Mrs. L. C. Dana. The third couple was Grand Representative Dana and Mrs. Campbell. They were followed by Captain Seth Baker, grand treasurer, and Mrs. Baker, and then followed the long line of 200 couples.

The ball was a fitting conclusion to a busy day, in which the chief feature was the gay and picturesque display of colors, in the parade and at the prize drill. Flags waved merrily in the breeze from the prominent buildings, and the streets were filled with uniformed men. Hundreds of visitors came from at least 15 state points and the celebration is numbered high among the successful reunions. It is doubtful if Odd Fellows of the state have ever had a more pleasant gathering.

The day began with exercises in the Temple theater, the welcoming address

came from Denver, northern Colorado points and from the south. The local Daughters of Rebekah received at the depot incoming members of that order and looked out for their comfort and entertainment. Trains bringing the delegations from Pueblo, Canon City, Florence and other southern points were late in arriving.

The Temple theater was well filled when the first session of the Pike's Peak District association, in celebration of the 84th anniversary of the order, was called to order. Canton Colfax, under command of Captain Matthews, since 9 o'clock, had been acting as the official reception committee and escorted the visiting delegations to the theater. In the attractively decorated theater the interest evinced by citizens of Colorado Springs, not members of the order, was evidenced by the well-filled gallery and the crowd on Nevada avenue.

Called to Order.

Dr. T. G. Horn, past grand master, acted as chairman and in a graceful speech called the assembly to order. Among those on the stage were Mayor Harris, President J. W. Kriger of the Pike's Peak association, Past Grand Master C. D. Cobb of Denver, orator of the day; Department Commander L.

lished first on American soil, under our beautiful banner of the free, and that the founders of our order chose as emblematic colors the same as those of the flag of our union, the glorious old Stars and Stripes. And with pride we view that from this beginning we now have lodges and organizations on every continent of the earth.

Odd Fellowship teaches the ideal principle of combined divine and human fellowship; our command is, "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead," and last and greatest, "To educate the orphan."

Our practical work is thus carried on daily and hourly. We place before our members the highest ideals of unselfishness and of service for others.

We portray to the novice the immortality of life, and the necessity of improving and elevating the character of our members. We teach brotherhood in its best sense in rendering kindly offices to one another in time of need.

Deathless Friendship.

In our next step we teach him the pledge of deathless friendship, such as was given and received by Jonathan and David.

Move on then to that beautiful scriptural lesson wherein we are in-

And showed the names of those whom love of God had blessed.

And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

Past Master C. D. Cobb gave the address on Odd Fellowship, explaining what the order stands for, the combining influence it exerts among those with whom it comes in contact, the good it has accomplished and the indications for the future. He predicted not only an enlarged scope of usefulness, but increased power for good and the benefit of humanity in general as time goes on and its work and principles are more generally and better understood.

The quartet gave another selection, and Rev. Benjamin Brewster pronounced the benediction.

The Parade.

The parade in the afternoon was the feature of the day for the general public. The gray coats and the white duck trousers of the High school cadets contrasted with the white, purple and crimson plumes of the full dress uniforms of the cantons. The formation displayed the colors as if they had been arranged to obtain the best contrasts, and the line was further brightened by the banners, guidons and flags carried

The parade disbanded at the drill grounds, the vacant block at the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada at 2:15 o'clock.

The streets were lined with people, and several times the Cantons were greeted with cheers. The clear piercing music of the buglers and the steady beat of the drums alternated with the merry music of the Midland band, and the parade was never unaccompanied by music. The greater part of the crowd was already on the drill grounds when the police made their appearance and formed at the corner of Huerfano as a sign for the disbanding of the parade. The Cantons drilled in the open square, the four sides of the block being waited in by the crowds, ranging from four to 10 deep. The parade was reviewed before it disbanded by the grand officers, Mayor Harris and city officials.

Praise for Cantons.

The three Cantons came in for much praise, their brilliant full dress uniforms and the occasional fancy movements during the march eliciting cheers and handclapping. The Canton Cripple Creek was headed by Captain D. C. Weyand, Lieutenant George Bonney and Ensign A. T. Long; Canton Pueblo had as its officers, Captain L. A. Giffin, Lieutenant George Loomis and Ensign D. P. McCall; Canton Colfax of Colorado Springs had W. J. Matthews, captain, Lieutenant John August and Ensign J. W. Ross.

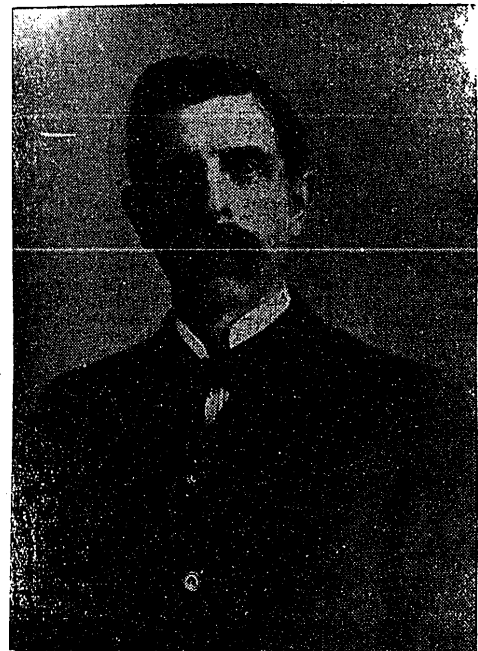
Out of courtesy to the visiting Cantons, Canton Colfax did not enter the prize drill, but several of its members

The Prize Drills.

Canton Cripple Creek drilled first, the order of drill being formation of Canton and calling the roll. There were something like 40 movements and three-quarters of an hour was consumed by each of the two Cantons drilling. Canton Cripple Creek drilled under command of Captain Weyand. Captain J. R. Nicholson drilled Pueblo Canton. Each Canton went through the drill card in excellent manner, and seemingly, the movements were executed without fault. The points, including the appearance of the men, the appearance of the uniforms and the execution of the movements were noted by the judges separately. The Knights of Pythias in their uniforms of silver and black, took positions at the northern end of the crowd, and, appreciating the cleverness with which the movements were executed, were liberal in their applause. The knights had 24 men in line in the parade, members of Pike's Peak company No. 10, Captain John Grant was in command and had as staff officers, O. Bennett and H. C. Kasner. Upon the conclusion of the drill, the knights went to the Temple theater where the business meeting was held.

INTERESTING PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED

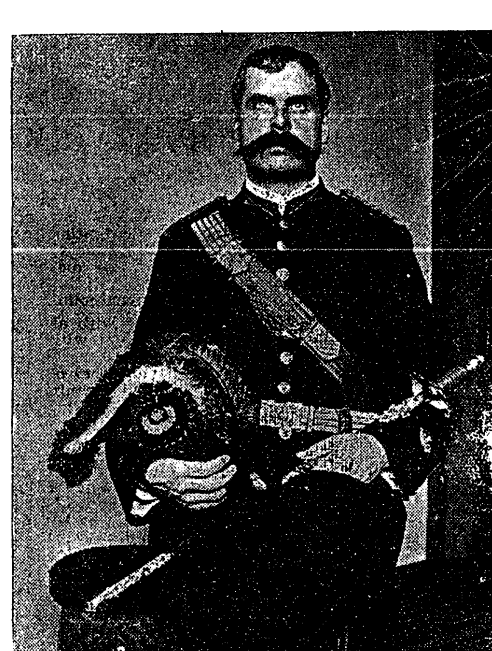
Prof. Thomas K. Urdahl will deliver a lecture in the college lecture course Tuesday evening, April 28, at 8:15 o'clock, in Perkins hall. Professor



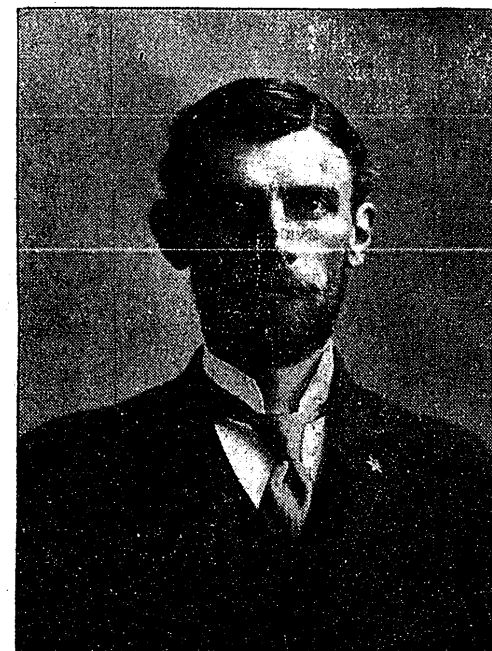
J. W. KRIGER,
President Pike's Peak Association.



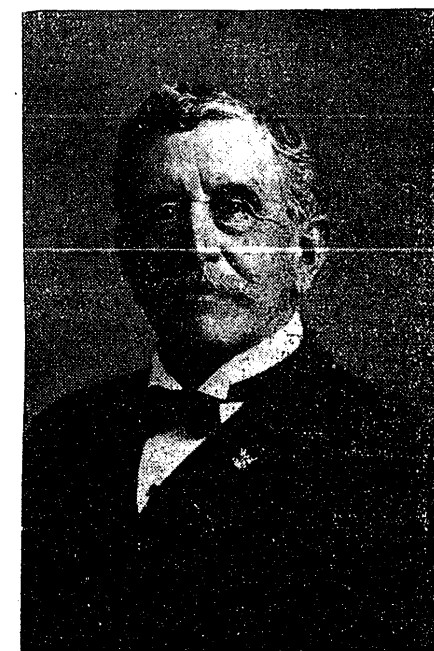
J. S. DANSER,
Secretary Pike's Peak Association.



WILL J. MATTHEWS,
Captain Canton Colfax.



P. WOLLESEN,
Noble Grand, Colorado Springs Lodge No. 140.



SETH BAKER,
Grand Treasurer.

by exhibition drills of the Cripple Creek and Pueblo cantons, in full dress uniforms and the awarding of prizes, the first, a purse of \$100, going to Cripple Creek, and the second, \$75, to Pueblo. When Leader Irvine of the Midland band orchestra, waved the magic wand and the grand march began, over 200 couples were on the floor.

Brilliant Scene.

It was one of the brilliant scenes in the history of the Temple theater. The house resembled an enormous bower of green, pink, white and red. The floor, of wax, mirror-like surface, reflecting the scores of electric lights, held nearly 500 dancers, the toilet of the women harmonizing with the gay plumes, red and blue and silver and red of the uniforms of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The stage was set with forest scene and palms and a screen of potted plants and ferns shielded the musicians. Above the stage glittered letters of gold spelling

by Mayor Harris and the oration of the day, the address on the work of the order by Past Grand Master C. D. Cobb of Denver. The parade, one of the best in point of interest and picturesqueness ever had in Colorado Springs and the prize drill took up the early part of the afternoon, after which a business meeting was held and officers of the association were elected to serve during the ensuing year, and Pueblo was selected as the next meeting place.

Yesterday's Beginning.

Odd Fellows began arriving in Colorado Springs yesterday morning almost at daybreak. The largest delegation was from Cripple Creek, the Short Line bringing 90 members of the order, who with their families swelled the representation from that camp to over 150. Daughters of Rebekah also

C. Dana and most of the officers. Rev. Benjamin Brewster was also on the stage, and gave invocation after the hymn of Odd Fellowship had been sung by the audience. Rev. Mr. Brewster prayed for the divine blessing upon the work of the convention. The male quartet, consisting of G. H. Barnes, D. R. Robb, Dr. Frank B. Gray and Fred L. Dantrich, sang "My Old Kentucky Home." Dr. Horn presented Mayor Harris, who said:

Address of Welcome.

"Mr. Chairman, members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, ladies and gentlemen: Our city has lifted its gates that you may enter and in its behalf, and in behalf of all the people here, I bid you welcome.

"It may be that in the warmth of the feeling of welcome that I have there is some degree of selfishness, for, while your order is fortunate in having selected this beautiful city for the holding of your convention, we are also fortunate in having you with us.

"Your order which stands for friendship, love and truth, symbolizes the universal brotherhood of man. It is an order whose text and whose every teaching makes man better and woman holier. It makes better citizenship. It embodies in its commandment, in one sentence, the most noble sentiments in the world, the fullest measure of achievement in future your heart can desire.

I would be far above the attainment of ordinary mortals, did I not feel proud of the reception accorded this splendid organization on this occasion.

We meet today close by yonder stupendous monument of God's handiwork, so fitly typifying the greatness and steadfastness of our order, and at this season of the year when nature appears in her smiling garb.

A Marvelous Century.

The Nineteenth century just past stands forth in the world's annals as a marvelous one in its advancements in science, literature, art and industry, freedom from the thralldom of slavery in its various forms, but with all of its grand achievements, none appears with brighter luster than the founding of Odd Fellowship on the 26th day of April, 1810.

We are highly gratified that this great benevolent institution was estab-

structed that we shall not when we find anyone in distress, like the priest, "pass by on the other side," nor like the Levite look upon the sufferer and have no pity, but good Samaritan-like hasten to his relief, pour balm into his wounds, and then around him our own garments for protection and freely give of our own substance for his shelter and safety.

Then pass we to the degree of truth—that Imperial and much-sought virtue, which no organization on earth strives with more assiduity to acquire a knowledge of than our beloved members of the triple links—followers of the red, the white, the blue—devotees of friendship, love and truth.

"And now abideth these three, faith, hope, and love, but the greatest of these is love"—the central link in the golden chain of Odd Fellowship.

Closely associated with Odd Fellowship, hand in hand along the uneven pathway of life, sharing one another's burdens and rejoicing in one another's happiness and triumphs, the Daughters of Rebekah—wisdom and intuition—go we forth daily ministering to the needy when he crieth, the poor also and him that hath no helper.

Our order is in the ranks of the world's millionaires, in the best and most humanitarian sense, for in the year 1801 there was expended for relief the sum of four million dollars.

Hail! Noble Order.

Hail! noble order which, instead of saying, "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled," and doing naught, provideth those things needful for bodily comfort. We reverence religion and respect human laws, though we cannot affiliate with any political or religious system of faith.

We teach fraternity in its highest and best sense and so believe that we are fulfilling God's law and winning the favor of him who presides over the destiny of man.

Our Divine Master, after commenting upon the ten commandments said to those about him, "Another commandment give I unto you. That ye love one another"—the eleventh commandment.

I cannot close with a better illustration of our precepts than by quoting from that poem of Leigh Hunt in which he writes about Abou Ben Adhem who on awakening saw in his room an angel writing in a book of gold and having inquired the cause, received this response:

"The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"

Replied the angel. Abou spoke no more.

But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, then, write me as one who loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night

Came again with a great awakening light.

by the different organizations. A platoon of mounted police led by Chief King, headed the parade. The High school cadets with the drum corps preceded the cantons and lodges. The music, in addition to the bugles and drums, was furnished by the Midland band of 24 pieces under the leadership of Professor Irvine. Throughout the parade they played in stirring measure "The United Nation," "Hurrah Boys," "The Southern Belle," "The Billboard," and "The Southern Belle." There were three cantons, one from Cripple Creek, one from Pueblo and the third from Colorado Springs, each having 20 men in full dress uniform and under command of Colonel Nicholson.

Lodges Represented.

The lodges were Pueblo No. 8, Victor No. 26, the Ark of Pueblo No. 28, Pike's Peak No. 38, led by Marshall E. J. Robinson, Minneapolis No. 32 of Pueblo, Manitou No. 71, Colorado City No. 77, Cripple Creek No. 101, Goldfield No. 126 and Colorado Springs No. 140. The latter was the largest lodge in the parade, having 100 men in line under K. E. MacMillan as marshal. There were over 300 subordinate lodge members in the parade.

The formation was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police, High school cadets with drum corps, uniform rank Knights of Pythias, Grand Marshal John Nelson and aides, Colonel R. Nicholson, Captain G. W. Bartlett, adjutant and staff, Midland band, Canton Colfax No. 2, Will J. Matthews, captain, Canton Pueblo No. 4, L. A. Giffin, captain, Canton Cripple Creek, D. C. Weyand captain, subordinate lodges, carriages containing prominent officers and representatives of Rebekah assembly.

In the Carriages.

First carriage, Grand Master Adolph Donath, Fort Collins; Past Grand Master C. D. Cobb, Denver; Past Grand Master T. G. Horn, Colorado Springs; President J. W. Kriger, Pike's Peak Anniversary association.

Second carriage, Deputy Grand Master J. K. St. Clair, Denver; Grand Secretary J. M. Norman, Denver; Grand Representative Lo C. Dana, Colorado Springs; Grand Master-elect A. J. Dickson, Glenwood Springs.

Third carriage, Grand Warden D. C. Taylor, Pueblo; Grand Treasurer Seth Baker, Colorado Springs; Past Grand Master L. N. Rogers, Denver; Mrs. Orpha Barr, deputy state president daughters of Rebekah, Colorado Springs.

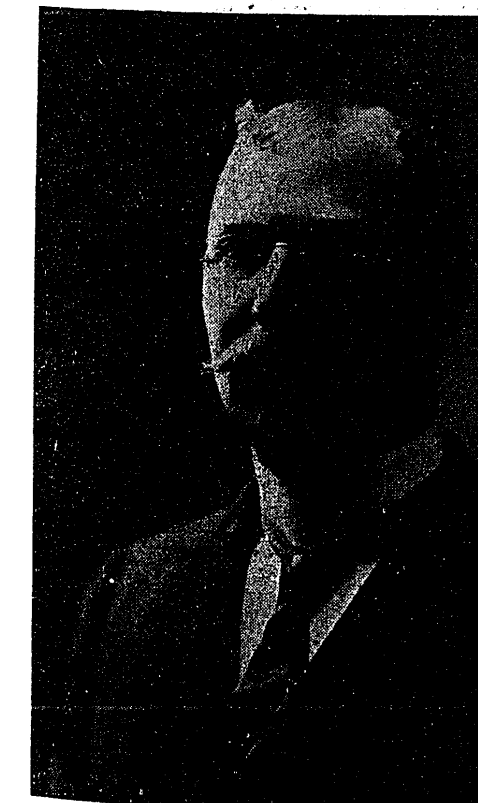
First automobile, H. Weber and Mrs. Sadie Weyand of Cripple Creek. Automobiles containing citizens and wives and guests of visiting Odd Fellows.

Line of March.

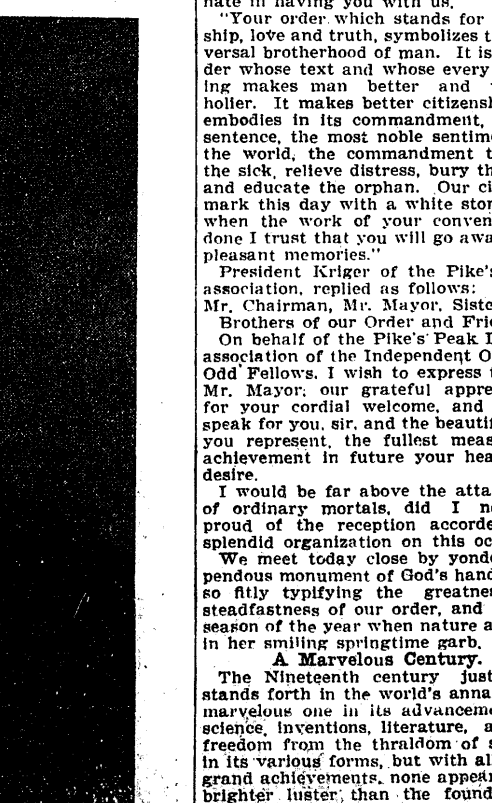
The line of march was from Nevada avenue in front of the Temple theater, north on Nevada avenue to Platte, west on Platte to Tejon street, south on Tejon to Vermijo, east on Vermijo avenue to Nevada avenue, north on Nevada avenue to Pike's Peak, avenue.

drilled with Pueblo in order to complete the strength of the Canton. While the Midland band played the crowd moved back until a perfect hollow square was formed, and the judges, Colonel L. N. Rogers, past department commander, Colonel W. A. Davis of the Second regiment, Colorado National guard, and Captain George Bartlett, adjutant of the Department of Colorado, took their positions in the center of the square.

Urdahl has chosen as his subject for the lecture, "Beyond One's Strength," a study of the social problem. Bjornstjerne Bjornson's play has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. It is an exposition of the philosophy of the labor problem, enlarging Nietzsche's ideas as well as Tolstol's and the philosophy of anarchy and socialism.



A. J. DICKSON,
Grand Master-Elect.



L. C. DANA,
Grand Representative.

GOOD WORK FOR COLORADO SPRINGS.

ALL THE reports from public and private sources indicate that Mr. Gilbert McClurg is doing a splendid work of education in the east in behalf of the Pike's Peak region.

He has been in the past two weeks in the more populous centers along the Atlantic seaboard, and for the last few days has lectured at some half a dozen points in and around New York city.

His work is unique. It is work which differs in method and degree from that of the ordinary advertiser. It is more than a mere money-making scheme for this section. It is an instructive and entertaining discourse upon the growth and development of Colorado, and the grand scenery to be found here, with slideshows showing the opportunities for business and pleasure and permanent residence. It is because his work is of a high class and unique that he is making such headway and securing such an exceptional hearing.

In another column will be found the splendid address of Mr. McClurg, delivered before the Albany chamber of commerce at the annual banquet of that organization. The occasion was a notable one, and Mr. McClurg was quick to take advantage of it and in a tactful and interesting way.

The work which is being done thus far in this field amply justifies the expectations of the citizens who came forward so generously to aid the project, and the results of their public spirit will undoubtedly be apparent for many years to come.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

THE ATTITUDE of Russia in regard to Manchuria is not at all surprising. Those who know best the frame of mind of the czar's ministry long ago concluded that after having set foot in Manchuria, Russia would never leave unless compelled to do so, and that compulsion would have to be brought about by some other nation than China.

In fact, the Chinese through fear on the one hand and chicanery on the other, are virtually powerless before the Russians. This aggression in Manchuria is an old story. For years the Russians have been pushing their way southward into Chinese territory. By and by Peking, thousands of miles away, would hear of these aggressions and feebly protest. The result would be that Russia would keep the new territory but promise to take no more.

This last grab, however, was made at the time of the Boxer uprising, and upon the pretense that the safety of Russians and Russian enterprises was menaced. There is no justification, whatever, for holding Manchuria, especially in the face of Russia's promises of restoration made to China and the other powers. It looks like a great game of bulldozing by the czar's ministry, and nothing but the firmest front on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan will prevent the consummation of the robbery.

DEFICIENT WARSHIPS.

THE NUMEROUS accidents to some of our latest and most approved types of warships have set the authorities at Washington to thinking. It would probably be better for all concerned if the most careful and painstaking investigations were made. The Iowa last week had three men killed as the result of the explosion of a gun. Since that time she has become totally disabled by the bursting of a steam pipe which tore away the steering gear.

A few days ago the new and splendid battleship Maine, believed to be the highest development in the art of building war vessels, became weak in important parts. The mounting of the guns has proved to be defective, but the difficulty is said to be as much due to inadequate specifications in the plans as to faulty construction. It is stated also that weakness has developed in the boilers of the ship. These water tube boilers were of a certain type which was strongly opposed by Rear Admiral Melville, the chief constructor. The type which he preferred would cost considerably more, but the general opinion is that the best are none too good. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that a warship should be able to do its best work under high pressure.

All the circumstances, therefore, lead to the inevitable conclusion that there are vital defects of one kind and another in our ships of war, and that nothing but the most careful and painstaking research can remove them.

LAUNCHING OF THE CRUISER.

THE NOTION which appears to have been assiduously cultivated in some quarters that the greatest matter of importance at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia, yesterday, was the cut and style of Miss Peabody's gown appears not to have been borne out by the facts.

It is due to the young lady to state that she is not responsible for all the prominence given her, nor for all the gossip written about her upon the occasion of acting as sponsor for the great cruiser Colorado. The governor is obliged to admit that he is, for the nonce, a secondary consideration, and that his eldest daughter is the Peabody of the hour.

Nevertheless, Colorado ought to be gratified with the reception given her leading citizens. The Centennial state ought to be proud of the magnificent war vessel which bears her name. This ship is the largest and best ever launched at the Philadelphia shipyards. She embodies all the skill and ingenuity of modern architectural science. As each war vessel is an improvement over its predecessor, so the Colorado is a little better than any ship that has hitherto been launched. That she will give a good account of herself if her services should ever be needed in behalf of her country cannot be doubted.

Andrew Carnegie's latest gift of \$1,500,000 for a temple of peace at The Hague shows that the iron master is willing to back up his peaceful theories with the cash. Even in these days of great philanthropy, it is not often that a millionaire declares when giving a million or so that he "esteems it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money."

The plan of Cripple Creek people of issuing a monthly booklet to advertise the attractions of the Cripple Creek district is an excellent one. In this matter of advertising of any kind, there is nothing that equals printer's ink.

The empress dowager of China, in addition to ruling the empire, finds time to work upon paintings, porcelains and artistic drawings of one sort and another. In fact, she is almost as versatile as Emperor William.

WHAT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE HAS BECOME.

THE NEAR approach of the dedication of the St. Louis exposition calls renewed attention to the greatness of the territory which was comprised in the purchase and to the sagacity of Thomas Jefferson in securing this great domain for the use of millions of American citizens then unborn.

One of the best summaries of what the Louisiana purchase now contains is found in the current number of the World's Work in which Mr. Charles M. Harvey graphically tells the story of 100 years. Says Mr. Harvey:

The states and territories of the purchase produced 264,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1900, valued at \$152,000,000—more than half of the wheat crop of the whole United States; 1,013,000,000 bushels of corn, or 48 per cent of the country's product; 38 per cent of the country's oats. The wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, hay and potatoes produced in this region in 1900 brought \$755,000,000, and its farm animals were valued at \$825,000,000, 38 per cent of those of the whole country.

From that celebrated pioneer experiment in wheat-growing by Oliver Dalrymple, a wealthy Minnesota farmer, in the territory of Dakota in 1876, quickly came magnificent results. In 1902 North Dakota stood second in the list of wheat-producing states and Minnesota first. These with Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, all in the Louisiana purchase, led all the rest of the country last year in wheat-growing. Much more than half of the country's 670,000,000 bushels grown in 1902 (valued at \$422,000,000) was grown in the states of the old Jefferson tract.

And the story of corn is similar. Illinois stood first in corn yield in 1902, as in most years. The four Louisiana states of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas led all the rest of the country. More than half the country's corn crop, valued at \$1,017,000,000, was produced in the territory of the purchase. Iowa was second in 1902 in the production of oats, Illinois being first. Another Louisiana state, Minnesota, was second that year in barley production, California leading. Iowa was second in hay, New York heading the list. Two-thirds of the country's 195,800 tons' yield of beet sugar for 1902 was grown by the territory west of the Mississippi. Texas, a region which belonged to Louisiana at the time Bonaparte transferred the province to the United States in 1803, but our claim on which was given up to Spain by President Monroe in 1819 as part of the price which we paid for Florida, and which we did not recover until Polk's days in 1845, produces almost a third of the entire country's cotton.

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

KING EDWARD'S European trip has given rise to a great deal of speculation. Many persons profess to see in it various alliances to strengthen the British empire in case of possible wars of the future. The fact of the matter probably is, however, that the king has seized the opportunity for a holiday, and at the same time to show his friendship for all the nations of Europe.

Edward VII has reached the period of life when he desires above all else peace with the entire world.

His trip to France will be especially productive of results. Beyond question there has been a cordial dislike for a good many years between these neighboring nations. The bitterness has been shown in public speeches, in the newspaper press, in the two legislative bodies and elsewhere. It was especially noticeable at the time of the Boer war. King Edward's visit will do much to bring about a feeling of cordiality and friendship, when this feeling is so much needed.

These visits of the rulers of one nation to another are becoming very popular, one might almost say a "fad." But it is on the whole a very good thing for all the nations concerned, tending as it does more and more to insure "the peace of the world."

JUSTICE.

ON SATURDAY last a district judge of this state pronounced sentence upon three men who had pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to bribe a jury. There is no fouler crime than the one they attempted. It is pollution of justice at its visible source. The poisoning of wells, of a city's water supply, is a merry jest in comparison.

The offense committed was not in a civil case, it was in a criminal action, and the money was offered not to acquit but to convict regardless of evidence.

Under our system of laws and as society is organized we are adjured not to keep in our hands the redress of wrongs or the enforcement of rights, but to lay them before a jury of our fellows. The peace, the order, the safety of everyone depends upon fair and impartial trial.

Such was the crime attempted. There was no doubt or question of guilt. The guilt was admitted.

What was the sentence pronounced by this judge, jealous of his ermine, sworn to enforce the laws, to do justice and fear not?

A FINE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND 24 HOURS IN JAIL FOR EACH OFFENDER!

The personality of the judge is of little importance. The discouraging, the deplorable, the shameful thing is that in our own state and in our own time such crime can be so palliated.

It is narrated that a Harvard professor has found the germ that causes smallpox. Let us hope that the distinguished gentleman will never let it get away.

LEADVILLE STEADILY GAINING.

Leadville is slowly but surely shaping her course for another era of prosperity that will be as great as any she ever experienced. Despite the fact that conditions have been and are depressed, there is a gradual and apparent improvement in all lines of business, and this will continue.

We are going to have more new enterprises under way before the year is out, and these are going to spread and the industrial life of the camp will be bigger and broader than ever.

The Resurrection mill is now an assured success; it is doing the very best kind of work and it is furnishing the company a profit on ore that hitherto could not be handled except at a loss. This mill practically demonstrates to mining men that the way to mine in Leadville is to concentrate your own ore and save the cost of smelting.

The ore with small values has been the barrier to Leadville's prosperity for three years. How to mine it at a profit was a question unsolved until this year. Concentration alone would not do it, but with magnetic separation, and there is no longer any doubt about it.

This camp can furnish 10,000 tons of ore a day for years and years and with a process in practical use for its treatment Leadville has a future greater than all the mining camps of all Colorado combined.

Large capital is seeking just such propositions as can be found in Leadville today, and it means that the mineral deposits in all the outlying districts will soon receive the attention they merit. (Leadville News-Dispatch.)

SHORT STORIES

Justice Johnson's First Case.

In the early days of Minnesota a man named Johnson was elected justice of the peace in a little town. He pretended to no judicial attainments, and was elevated to the place solely because he was the oldest man in the community.

The first case which came before him was that of a man charged with stealing a calf. Justice Johnson was so conscious of his legal inexperience, so as much as possible to avoid the scrutiny of the public he put down the hearing for the next morning at 1 o'clock. This was so early that when the time arrived the prosecuting attorney was not on hand, and his honor faced only the sheriff and the prisoner and his lawyer.

"Gentlemen, you will please come to order," said the court, thumping on the table with his fist.

The lawyer arose and said: "Your honor, I represent the prisoner in the case. This is the hour at which the court was announced to open and as the prosecuting attorney is not present, as he ought to be, I desire to move that the prisoner be discharged."

The judge fidgeted about a moment and then said:

"Gentlemen, it is moved that the prisoner be discharged."

The lawyer nudged his client vigorously with his elbow.

"I second the motion," blurted out the prisoner.

"Gentlemen, you have heard the motion," said the court. "As many of you as are in favor of it signify by saying 'aye.'"

"Aye," called out the lawyer and the prisoner.

"Gentlemen, you are strikingly beautiful," the judge mumbled, "no."

"No," shouted the sheriff.

"The 'ayes' have it. The prisoner is discharged. A motion to adjourn is in order."

The lawyer responded with the motion, the prisoner with the second, and Justice Johnson's first term of court was a thing of the past.—(Harper's Magazine.)

Governor as Judge.

One day when our recently elected governor, Samuel W. Pennypacker, was still a judge of the court, he was talking with a friend who was with him of his who is one of our legal lights.

As they approached Sixth street he was forced to step to one side to avoid running into a very handsome woman. The woman was strikingly beautiful, and the judge could not repress the remark, "What a beautiful woman!"

These words, though spoken for the benefit of his lawyer friend, reached the ears of the woman, who, looking at him, gave a toss of her head and replied, "What an excellent judge!" (Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

Took the Advice.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert tells an instructive story of his early days as a playwright. He had completed a short play, called "Dulcamara," for Mr. T. W. Robertson, who had been successful in securing a manuscript for Mr. Emden, Mr. Robertson's manager, for approval.

"This will do," Mr. Emden said after glancing through the play. "How much do you want for it?"

"I want ten pounds," the young dramatist diffidently suggested.

"Make it pounds and I will take it," answered Emden—a proposal to which Mr. Gilbert eagerly assented.

"Now," said Mr. Emden as he handed over the check, "let me give you a piece of advice. Never sell such good stuff for 30 pounds again."

"And," continued Mr. Gilbert, when telling the story, "I never did."—(Answers.)

His Nose Was Good Enough.

A Philadelphia tells this story of his nephew: Five-year-old Robin shared my couch the other night. He was a proper bed fellow, noiseless and kickless. When I awoke, Robin was revealed flat on his stomach, with elbows down, chin on his hands and studying my very aquiline nose as intently as ever Darwin studied a new toad.

He was manifestly wrestling with a problem.

As soon as my eyes opened he broke out: "Uncle Will, did you ever have an accident on your nose?"

As is my custom, I replied to him in the stately phrase of story book heroes: "No, Robin, I realize that my nose is not all that one could wish as an ornament. But I was born that way, and it has always been good to me."

Hence, I am fairly satisfied with it."

"Well," he sighed, rather hopelessly, though trying to put the best face on a very bad matter, "I suppose it is good enough to smell with."

Then I laughed.—(Public Ledger.)

On one occasion while Senator Gorman was speaking in Maryland he had a lady who told him how disappointed she had been the week previous, when the crowd was so great that she could not get near enough to hear what he said.

"The truth is," complained the fair lady, "I have to stand and hear you speak, but I was so completely wedged in by negroes I could not move a step."

"Madam," answered the senator, with a gallant bow, "I am sorry for your disappointment, but you must remember you are not due to the grandstand which has been set in jet."—(Omaha Bee.)

Wanted Bacon, Greens.

"Looky here," said Brother Dick to a backsliding member of the Wagon and Horse Association, "don't you want to go to heaven?"

"Yes, suh—I sho' does."

"Well, you know dey lives on milk en honey up dar—plenty er milk en honey—dat you want to eat?"

The backsliding brother was silent a moment. Then he said: "Only trouble 'bout milk en honey is dey never did agree wid my stomach!"—(Atlanta Constitution.)

Beecher's \$1,000 Joke.

"I see the Brooklynites are to erect a memorial to Henry Ward Beecher," said Robert A. Grant of Oregon. "I remember his receiving about as big a fee as anybody for twice performing the marriage of the late Collis P. Huntington. The latter was called abroad by important business, and desiring to take the present Mrs. Huntington with him they were quietly married by Mr. Beecher, who received a check for \$500. Returning to America, the Huntingtons had a fashionable wedding reception. Mr. Beecher again had been made, but was paid \$500. 'Dear me,' remarked the distinguished divine as he looked at the check, 'it is almost a pity, Mr. Huntington, that you are not a Mormon.'"

—(New York Mail and Express.)

Where Warren Fell.

Charles Francis Adams, who was escorting a British friend to view the different objects of attraction in the vicinity of Boston, brought him to Bunker Hill. They stood looking at the splendid monument, when Mr. Adams remarked: "This is the place, sir, where Warren fell." "Ah," replied the Englishman, evidently not posted upon local historical matters, "did it hurt him much?"

Mr. Adams looked at his friend. "Hurt him," said he, "he was killed, sir."

"I see," said the Englishman, still eying the monument and commencing to compute its height in his own mind. "Well, I should think he would have been to fall so far."

—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

The DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

The Democratic party, as it appeared the campaign year, is in the fortunate and unusual position of having in its ranks half a dozen men who are available for the nomination. Republicans have often made the democracy unhappy by the derisory reminder that it had but one candidate. Now the names of several candidates worthy of the nomination and fit to be trusted with the great responsibilities of the presidency are in the thoughts and upon the tongues of the people.

There is Alton B. Parker, during the last five years chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He is, we imagine, more talked about and, perhaps, more generally accepted than any other candidate. He is not a politician, but he possesses abilities and qualities that will win for him as a candidate the confidence and respect of voters who have not of late been able to vote for a Democratic candidate.

There is a candidate in the west who has come rapidly to the fore during the last few months—David R. Francis, formerly governor of Missouri, secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's second cabinet, and much in the public eye of late as the exceedingly active and successful president of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis.

Mr. Francis is a man of sterling character, whose name is liked by every body who has had the good fortune to know him. His labors in connection with the exposition show the force there is in the man.

Judge Harmon of Ohio is another of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet officers whose name is spoken of when the subject of next year's nomination is up. Mr. Harmon was attorney general during the second Cleveland administration. If the duties of the cabinet are to be in the hands of the country except in those states where the Bryan influence is predominant, Mr. Bryan is always deeply irritated by the suggestion of Mr. Hill's name.

Why Corporations are Criticised

Attorney General Cunniff of New York, at a Tammany Hall banquet given to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, said among other things:

"I want the rich corporations to pay their just share of the burdens of government, and we do not want them to pay one cent more. We want the poorest citizen in the state to do as much, and we ask no more. The men who are particularly rich corporations and the men who are unjust to them are both out of harmony with the true democratic theory. Men who rave about plutocracy are not good citizens."

"We must not let the government be used to the detriment of the people. It is a crime to use wealth to debauch municipal assemblies, legislatures and courts and to buy special favors from them. We should not denounce corporations. The greatest achievement of the times are due to aggregate wealth, but we should condemn vice when practiced by rich or poor, treating all alike."

"Injustice tends toward resentment, retaliation and disloyalty. That a 'hue and cry' should be raised against the corporations with unjust taxation, and raise a hue and cry against them, make them outlaws, you must not complain if they act after the manner of outlaws. Let us cling tenaciously to the old democratic saying, 'Equal rights to all; special favors to none.'"

Equal rights to all and special privileges to none is a theory which underlies popular government. Unless each citizen of the republic stands equal before the law, subject to the restrictions and enjoying the same liberties and privileges, there can be no democracy. If the corporations would be satisfied with equal rights; if each one would be willing to obey the law and to contribute his share to the support of the government, the public service as well as the public peace, would be benefited. Everyone knows, as well as Mr. Cunniff does, the public service which has been performed by the corporations. Without their agency the railroads could not have been made and California would be as far from Washington as Australia is. The manufacturing, mining, transportation and financial business of the country is all conducted by the corporations. Without this method of employing capital in aggregation it is difficult to see how the development of modern civilization and progress could have taken place. That a "hue and cry" should be raised against so beneficent an agency as the corporation is the fault of the corporation itself. When the fishermen in the "Arabian Nights" opened the casket he had drawn from the sea he released a most terrible and powerful gen, with which he was powerless to cope and at whose mercy he lay. That is what the people have done in the corporations they have created. They have let out of the caskets, so to speak, a power which seems capable of overwhelming them. Their legislatures are filled with their agents and lobbyists. By their vast wealth and influence they are able to wield a tremendous political power which is sufficient to overawe most of those who aspire to public office. Their power is used almost exclusively for their own benefit and against the welfare of the people. The public welfare, retained by the great corporations, do not hesitate to urge upon legislatures the passage of laws for the benefit of their clients even though they are well aware that to pass them will injure the state. Where arguments fail many of them do not hesitate to resort to bribery. It is not too much to say that the greater part of all the debauchery in legislative bodies in this country is to be traced to the corporations. They claim that what they do is done for self-protection against "plugging" and hostile legislation. But this is not so. The corporations are willing to pay their just proportion of taxation, instead of the constant struggle to shift it to the backs less able to bear the burden; if they would be content to perform the legitimate service for which they are created, they would not need their lobbyists and "boodlers" away from the legislatures, there would be no hue and cry, no plugging and no injustice.—(Baltimore Sun.)

WEAKNESSES IN BATTLESHIPS

Naval experts will pay close attention to the repairing of the battleship Maine to the Cramp yards, where she was constructed. This vessel, the latest to be launched of the greater fighting machines of the navy, and only placed in commission within the past few months, typified in the art of building war vessels up to that time. That the mounting of its guns should have proved defective is disappointing to all interested, regardless of the cause. It is confidently expected, however, that in the progress of the repairs valuable information will be gained as to proper mounting of guns on war vessels.

It is well known that as the length of the barrel guns has increased the strain becomes more severe, and the parts sustaining the strain must be correspondingly strengthened. That they were not so braced in the Maine is quite as likely due to inadequate construction in the plans as to faulty construction.

A failure to properly adjust the carriage to the gun is nothing new in naval annals, and the accident to the guns on the Maine has revealed to the experts the fate of the gunmounts on the Brooklyn. Scarcely had Commodore Schley hoisted his flag on the Brooklyn in Hampton Roads, preparatory to his departure for the Spanish war, than, in the firing of a broadside salute, the mounts of the five-inch guns were upset and displaced, so as to render extensive repairs necessary. She was taken to Newport News and worked on her continued night and day until

she was pronounced fit for duty. But still the mounts were insecure, for in the battle of Santiago all the five-inch guns used on the Brooklyn were again similarly disabled.

Conflicting views were held of the reported damage to the tube boilers of the Maine. Accidents to boiler tubes are of common occurrence, and all ships using water-tube boilers carry with them extra tubes, so that as weaknesses develop in the original tubes they may be replaced by new ones, which can be done by mechanics of ordinary skill. To the case of the Maine, however, exceptional interest attaches, as the repairing of her tubular boilers so soon after she was placed in commission, by the new Rear Admiral Melville, chief constructor, an additional argument against the Niclausse boilers, with which the Maine is equipped. A contest of vast importance to boiler-makers has been in progress in the navy department for some time past. Similar contests have been waged in the naval establishments of Great Britain, France and Germany, the prize being of great value, as the plans for the new battleships, and the makers of this type were thus given a monopoly. It is said that the Babcock & Wilcox boilers on the new ships would cost the contractors, the New York Shipbuilding company, nearly \$90,000 more than if the Niclausse type were used. The contractors for war craft have almost uniformly maintained that, as they are required to guarantee the speed of the vessel they construct, they should be entitled to choose the type of boilers to be used.

Print General Miles' Report

If the lives of United States soldiers in the Philippines are being thrown away, the people want to know it. The lieutenant general of the army, was recently sent to the islands on a tour of inspection. If this tour were worth making, the report of it is worth attention. A report has been made, but it has lain neglected by the war department, the information contained in it has been suppressed, the recommendations unconsidered. From time to time garbled extracts of it, indeed have been given out to the public, and in at least one instance—that of Captain Howze—army officers have themselves taken up disclosures which should have had the immediate attention of the department. But the report is allowed to expose much that is startling in Philippine conditions, and especially in the treatment of our soldiers by some of the officers of the army. The impossibility of getting court martial convictions against officers who have committed charges were supported by General Chaffee; the acquittals which General Davis was compelled to overlook as no more than the artificial creation of the defense of reputations for favorite officers.

Let General Miles' report be made public. Any light on Philippine affairs would be most welcome, especially since it has developed that practically all our information concerning matters in the Philippines is derived from the last 18 months through that thoroughly discredited witness, "Bellairs," who imposed himself upon the Associated Press, as he had already done upon General Warren, and thus became the correspondent at Manila. The report has confidence in General Miles, in spite of some possible slight personal

vulnerabilities. He is the hero of a downy life, but he has fought in the Philippines a soldier of long and honorable experience, and the record of his observations would be read with the greatest interest by the people. They are entitled to an opportunity to see it, and the suppression of it can be accounted for only upon the supposition that it makes revelations that would hurt the department clique.—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Globe Gossips.

There are some people who not only didn't like Thomas' orchestra, but who like a graphophone.

The peanut is moving up. Years ago he was met only at the circus; now you find him saluted, and lying in cut glass.

It should be plainly understood that society is not "agor" over a wedding unless the bride's outfit includes at least nineteen "sets" of lingerie.

Every time a man picks up a baby, some woman present screams, "Look out for its back!"

Archibald Globe.

Aspoel, L. P. Hill, was the first resident of Atlanta, Ga., to be killed by a train.

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MINES AND MINING

ON ACACIA PROPERTY.

Cripple Creek, April 24.—The French lease on the east end of the Acacia property is to be commenced by the management of Mr. Campbell, and a number of contracts have been let lately for driving the various levels while a small force is taking out sufficient ore to meet the running expenses of the property.

Clark and associates, operating on the south end of the Burns of the Acacia company, started the work of sinking yesterday morning, and will go to a depth of 200 feet, where a station will be cut and a level run to the ore shoot. The rich ore vein, although small, has values of nearly \$100 to the ton, while the screenings and second grade rock gives returns of from \$40 to \$80 by the carload shipments. The production for this week will be 30 tons of screenings with values of about \$60 to the ton, which were sent out this morning, and a shipment of high grade ore that from assays will run over \$700 to the ton will be sent out the first of next week.

A very rich strike of ore is reported in the Morning Star of the Acacia company, located on the north slope of Bull hill. Sharpe and others, who are operating the lease, recently started to drive on a vein that looked very promising at the depth of 300 feet, and have now opened a body of ore that measures 14 feet across the ore in the breast. It has also been raised on between 15 and 20 feet.

Assays from across the entire vein give an average of \$86 to the ton and the lessees say that everything in sight is pay ore. Considerable ore has been broken, and a shipment will be sent out Sunday morning.

Trachyte. The Practical Gold Mining company, operating on the Trachyte, has sent out considerable ore the past week, and still has the levels filled with broken ore. A new level was started Wednesday afternoon, at the depth of 400 feet, which will tap the ore shoot within a distance of 50 feet from the shaft.

The shipment for this week 60 far, have been three carloads of ore to the Economic reduction works and about the same amount was sent out to the smelters.

Gilpin and Cripple Creek. Sullivan & Craig, who recently secured a lease on the north end of the Atlanta of the Gilpin and Cripple Creek company received returns of \$120 to the ton from their initial shipment which was sent out the latter part of last week. The ore comes from near the surface, and although the vein is small the ore has very rich values, and to all appearances will make a good shipping proposition.

MINE OWNERS SUBSCRIBE FOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

William M. Arkins of Cripple Creek, addressed the members of the mining exchange yesterday morning, calling attention to the necessity of securing funds to complete the geological survey of the Cripple Creek district. He urged the members of the exchange to subscribe to the fund and as a result the Portland Gold Mining company subscribed \$250, Edsall, Key & Co. \$50, E. S. Johnson \$25, and the Granite Mining company \$25.

Mr. Arkins has been active in pushing the proposition of securing the geological survey and when the county commissioners of Teller county refused to appropriate the amount required by the government, \$3,500, he set about securing the fund by private subscription. He stated yesterday before the members of the exchange that the mine owners and citizens of Cripple Creek would contribute the sum of \$1,750 if the Colorado Springs people would make up the other half.

The necessity of the new survey is apparent to all mining men interested in the district. Every one of them is in favor of the project and for a long time the subject has been one of those uppermost in the minds of all interested in the camp and its future welfare. It was generally supposed that the government would pay the expense of making the survey but congress adjourned without the necessary appropriation, there being available only about one-half the amount required.

It is stated that the survey will disclose conditions existing in the Cripple Creek district much different from what

many people have supposed and that the survey will be of especial benefit in determining the extent of the district in all directions of the compass.

The second survey is to commence on Burnard creek on the north. It will extend east to the Midland Terminal railroad track, through Gillett, following south to the county line. From there it goes west to a point corresponding to the level of the Hungry gulch, west of Cripple Creek, and then north to Burnard creek.

STRIKE REPORTED ON

A good strike is reported from the Moore and Klein lease on the Unexpected claim of the Central Consolidated property on Bull hill. The lessees recently went to work in the old shaft sunk during the life of the Giddings, Lemox and Macdonald lease and at a depth of 30 feet put in a few shots to the south of the shaft. A small streak of ore showed at the point where work was started and the work was cleared away it was seen that the small streak was constantly increasing in size and at last accounts the ore body had widened to six feet.

The character of the ore is free milling and shows free gold and tests made on samples taken from the find show values running as high as \$200 to the ton. Only a small amount of development work has been done on the find and the lessees expect to extend the drift to the south and are confident that the ore body will be found to extend downwards. The big find made in the War Eagle recently is only about 100 feet from the shaft. The object of the find is not so great as in the Unexpected.

The company is working at a depth of 400 feet in the property and occasional shipments are being made, the ore running around \$200 to the ton. However, as stated by the officers, it is not to ship much ore but to block it out and accomplish a large amount of development work.

EL PASO GOLD KING.

Cripple Creek, April 27.—There is no doubt now but what the El Paso Gold King has opened the main water channel in the district. The flow of water there is by far the largest any property here has ever tried to handle. The water channel was opened in the drift at a depth of 800 feet, and during the past few weeks the water has been continuously rising in the shaft. Since Wednesday last the large pumps on this property have been raising 1,000 gallons a minute, or 1,400 gallons of water per hour. The object of the find is not so great as in the Unexpected.

Cripple Creek Enterprise. The Cripple Creek Enterprise Gold Mining company is now drifting and crosscutting in the 200-foot level, where it is thoroughly exploring the property. The company is making splendid progress, the drifts being extended southeasterly and northwesterly, the former to cut what is known as the National Hotel vein, while the latter is expected to cut the large vein that was opened at the surface on Fifth and Carr avenue. About 75 feet of work has been accomplished so far, and Manager Hanley said today that he did not expect to reach the ore in paying quantities before he had gone 200 feet from the shaft. He is satisfied, though, that he is nearing a large ore shoot, so naturally feels very well satisfied at the present showing.

Ophir. Lessees operating on the Dead Pine claim, owned by the Ophir company, adjoining the Granite mine, sent out a shipment of two carloads of ore today to the Elsie sampler. The ore is of good grade and from this on, shipments will be more regular.

Elkton. Lessee Wright, operating under lease on the house claim of the Elkton company, sent out a shipment of two carloads of ore today. The ore is of good grade and from this on, shipments will be more regular.

German-American. Lessee Robinson, operating on the Puzzle claim under lease, which belongs to the German-American company, is now working in a narrow streak of ore and is getting good returns from the small and irregular shipments sent out, the last carload being settled for at the rate of \$56 in gold to the ton.

The vein which the lessees are working on is about 100 feet wide, but the production is only from 1 to 5 inches in width. Stopping is now being done from the tunnel level, which is some 250 feet from the surface.

Free Coinage.

Goldworthy and others, operating on the Mercer lease of the Free Coinage company sent out shipments of two carloads of ore this week, one of which had remarkable good values and is expected to run over \$400 to the ton, while the other carload was screenings with about \$80 values. The lessees on this property are not trying to make any large production, but the ore is closely sorted and returns the values.

Theresa. The Theresa property, adjoining the Golden Chalice, has been working a small force of men this week, but is saving considerable ore. Two machines are at work in the levels and three more will be started tomorrow morning. The work of sinking another 100 feet will also be started the first part of next week.

Findley.

The Findley property is making a better production than ever at present, as their weekly shipment the past week ran 14 carloads. A new ore house and a new engine house are being built, and which will help to increase their ore production from this on.

Shurtloff.

The Valley City company, operating on the Shurtloff property, is sending out shipments of one carload of good ore a day from this property. All the levels are in good ore and the production will be increased greatly within the next few weeks.

LA LUZ PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

A complete report of the work in progress on the La Luz property at Guanajuato, Mexico, was received yesterday by John H. Hobbs, one of the local owners of the property. The report showed that the company was employing 250 Mexicans in mining operations and a few Americans. A detailed account of the places in the property where work is being prosecuted is made, showing that there are large bodies of ore lying from 100 to 300 feet from the surface in several portions of the property. The deepest shaft is down 912 feet and there are two other shafts about 700 feet deep. The La Luz property is about 3,000 feet from the surface, and a heavy production has been made in the past and the property has been worked for many years in the primitive way, which the old Mexicans practiced.

The ore is raised now by the old whim process, although it is the intention of the company to install a plant of electrical machinery as soon as it is being erected by Colorado Springs people. At the present time only the highest grade of ore is being extracted from the mine and E. A. Whitte, the manager, has been informed by the knowing ones how the average man and American would view divers questions and what he would do under any given set of circumstances. The average man in the United States is not a miner. He is supposed to be typical of the whole American nation. This government is conducted for what our more or less rulers deem to be the benefit of the average man. The great bulk of the government is held to be the greatest good of the average man. But this government of the average man, by the average man, for the average man has been embarrassed by the type or model of the average man. We have our standards of weight and measure preserved in glass cases at Washington to prevent tampering, and from loss or gain. The blood, but we have no average man in a glass case by comparison with whom we may determine our respective places in relation to the average and whose opinion may consult as those of the people.

ONE-THIRD THE FUND FOR RESURVEY ALREADY RAISED

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, April 28.—The resurvey fund still climbs a little every day. Today the Dorcas mill subscribed \$25 to the fund, this making a total of \$1,215. It is necessary to raise \$1,000 to insure this geological survey of the Cripple Creek district, just half that amount is all that is needed to complete the survey. The fund, furnished to your representative by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, explains itself. "Washington, D. C., April 28. "John S. Irby, director of the Geological Survey, has received a telegram of 27th just received. Resurvey of Cripple Creek will be made this season if \$3,500 is raised by local interests and placed in hands of state inspector of mines. "Walcott, Director."

EXTENSIVE CROSSCUTTING BY HILDEBRANDT COMPANY.

Special to the Gazette. April 28.—The Hildebrandt company which owns a large acreage on Grouse mountain is now pushing the work of crosscutting at a depth of 400 feet from the surface. It is intended to cut the vein at the time it reaches this depth, as at present sinking cannot be done for they have already encountered considerable water. The company figures on working from this level until the drainage tunnel is completed, when they will resume sinking once more.

OPERATIONS ON MAGNOLIA BEING RAPIDLY RUSHED

Special to the Gazette. April 28.—Operations on the Magnolia property on Gold hill are being pushed as rapidly as possible. The shaft is now being sunk as rapidly as drills can push it. It is the intention to cut the vein at the time it reaches this depth, as at present sinking cannot be done for they have already encountered considerable water. The company figures on working from this level until the drainage tunnel is completed, when they will resume sinking once more.

LOW-GRADE SHIPMENT FROM ANNIE CLAIM.

The first shipment made in several years was sent out a few days ago from the Annie claim on Gold hill. The ore consisted of low-grade stuff and was shipped by Lessee McCormick. The ore body from which the rock was broken is said to be about two feet wide and runs around one ounce in gold to the ton. The operations are carried on with a plant of machinery run by steam.

STRIKE REPORTED ON LITTLE MILDRED CLAIM.

A strike is reported on the Little Mildred claim of the Princess company, located on Rosebud hill. The find is said to have been made at a depth of 12 feet, where a vein of quartz three feet wide was opened up with well-defined walls. Assays show a large amount of gold and it is claimed that there is a small streak of that runs high in values.

SHIPMENT FROM THE GOLD MINE PROPERTY.

Special to the Gazette. April 28.—George Hummer, leasing on the Gold Mine property, sent out a shipment of two carloads of ore today that is expected to return values of about \$35 to the ton in gold.

CLEARING HOUSE SUBSCRIBES \$200 TO SURVEY FUND.

William M. Arkins was down yesterday after the Cripple Creek for the purpose of pushing the project to secure a resurvey of the Cripple Creek district. In connection with D. V. Donaldson and H. H. Dorsey a canvass was made of a few of the mining men of the city and some of the money raised in addition to the amount raised in Cripple Creek and this city before. The amount of money raised up to last night was \$1,680, leaving \$1,820 yet to be secured before the first day of May. The mining men of Cripple Creek have subscribed to the fund

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, they cure dyspepsia, biliousness, etc. All druggists.

Want your mouth or throat a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE MOUTH. SOLELY OF BOSTON, OR BY R. H. & L. CO., MANHATTAN, N. Y.

liberally and their proportion has been nearly secured. The county commissioners of Teller county have decided to contribute the sum of \$500 towards the fund and the parties who are pushing the project are confident that the company will be able to secure the necessary funds and individuals who have not already subscribed.

The mining exchange of this city will probably contribute something to the fund, although the fund has not yet been subscribed. Prominent mining companies are expected to do their share as soon as action can be taken by the directors. Several of them are considering the matter and action will probably be taken in time to insure the survey.

The more the subject is investigated the greater importance it assumes to the mine owners of the camp and disinterested parties. The necessity of securing the survey. The opinion that the district should be reserved, is held not only by geological experts and mining engineers but by practical mining men and the general public.

The subscribers to date are as follows: Teller county, \$500; Portland Gold Mining Co., \$250; Horace Granfield, \$100; Bruno Hobbs, \$100; C. C. Mining exchange, \$100; Edsall, Key & Co., \$50; Granite Gold Mining Co., \$25; James Murphy, \$25; E. S. Johnson, \$25; Broyles, Ensminger & Littell, \$25; E. B. Miller, \$25; Rio Grande Sampling Co., \$25; C. Sampling, \$25; J. L. Brown, \$25; C. R. Hurd, \$25; H. B. Barbee, \$25; Acacia Gold M. Co., \$25; J. R. McKinnell, \$25; Greater G. B. Mining Co., \$50; Henry Trowbridge, \$5; E. J. Smith, \$5; C. C. Mining exchange, \$5; \$300; Bond Investment Co., \$25. Total, \$1,680.

THE AVERAGE AMERICAN MAN.

Census Deductions Point Him Out as Forty Years Old and Prosperous.

These many newspapers, orators, political economists, party managers, pulpites and others have been pointing arguments at the average man and E. A. Whitte, the manager, has been informed by the knowing ones how the average man and American would view divers questions and what he would do under any given set of circumstances. The average man in the United States is not a miner. He is supposed to be typical of the whole American nation. This government is conducted for what our more or less rulers deem to be the benefit of the average man. The great bulk of the government is held to be the greatest good of the average man. But this government of the average man, by the average man, for the average man has been embarrassed by the type or model of the average man. We have our standards of weight and measure preserved in glass cases at Washington to prevent tampering, and from loss or gain. The blood, but we have no average man in a glass case by comparison with whom we may determine our respective places in relation to the average and whose opinion may consult as those of the people.

One looks in vain through the abstract of the twelfth census, lately published by the government, for an official determination. Description of the average man is not to be found. It is astonishing that the census bureau has neglected to deduce from its mass of statistics the figure, personality and condition of the average man. That the average man is the private property of the census bureau is here given for the first time.

The average man in this country is first of all a male, for the males are 51.1 per cent and the females 48.9 per cent. The average man is 40 years old, his hair is 75.9 per cent white, 11.6 negro, 0.3 Indian and 0.2 Mongolian. This blood is 14.7 per cent foreign, and the foreign blood, out of a total of 10.34 parts, is 2.65 parts German, 1.6 parts Irish, 1.6 parts Scotch, 1.6 parts Swedish, and 4.72 parts of all other nationalities. Although the average man has so strong a strain of mixed foreign blood in his veins, both his parents were born in the United States. This is determined by the fact that both parents of 65.3 per cent of the native population were also natives.

The average American has not done much traveling, for 75 per cent of the population has been born in the United States, and 24.9 per cent were born within the state or territory of their present residence. Consequently, it is to be supposed that the average man is inclined to be provincial. The average man is a work of some difficulty and intricate calculation. He is, however, about 40 years old. If we take into account the entire population, male and female, infants and adults, but if we average the entire population, the average man is 40 years old. He is married, for 80.9 per cent of the native white males, 40 years of age, both of whose parents were born in this country, are married. He is engaged in agriculture, for 35.7 per cent of the male population and the most widely scattered. Moreover, he is not a mere laborer, but an owner of property, for 40.9 per cent of the native white males, 40 years of age, both of whose parents were born in this country, are married. He is engaged in agriculture, for 35.7 per cent of the male population and the most widely scattered. Moreover, he is not a mere laborer, but an owner of property, for 40.9 per cent of the native white males, 40 years of age, both of whose parents were born in this country, are married.

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State Mining News

SAN JUAN.

Work has been resumed at the King mine, on Sultan mountain, after a shutdown of several months and at the writing the single power drill is pounding away on the breast of the 1,000-foot tunnel, which has already cut the King vein, and is now headed for the Mazepa, 300 feet ahead, according to surface measurements. In the meantime Manager Pyke will secure another drill and set it to work drifting on the King vein. Twelve men are employed.

It is the intention of the new company owning the old Cleveland mine, on Sultan mountain, to install a compressor, and cut the vein by a long tunnel. The Cleveland, which was at one time a considerable producer of the King mines, and on the same vein system that has shown so well in the King, Notaway, Champion, North Star, Hercules and others. The property has recently been acquired by a Philadelphia company.

Strayer Bros., who have been working their property on the middle fork of Mineral creek, all winter, were in Silverton last Monday, and reported that they had reached the vein for which they had been crosscutting. They penetrated the vein some six feet, but found no indications of the further wall. Before reaching the vein, however, they cut a two-inch streak of silver ore, a stromeyerite, the famous silver ore of the Yankee Girl mine. It is the intention of Messrs. Strayer to cut through the vein, and if the rich ore found on the surface is immediately below the stromeyerite stringer, where it is very probable that a big body of high grade mineral will be opened.

OURAY.

Increased activity is pronounced for Poughkeepsie gulch and Mineral point the coming summer. A company of Colorado Springs people acquired the Angel group of claims in Angel gulch, and are carrying on prospecting. They have a tunnel 40 feet deep, and intend to extend it to the vein. The tunnel is on the vein, and they have pay ore the entire length. Another property in that locality that will enter the list of active shows at an early date is the Gold Queen. It is an old patented group of 33 claims, and will be worked under lease by Gray E. Pierson. He has recently returned from the East, where he secured ample capital to prosecute operations. The two old crosscut tunnels driven some years ago will be pushed on into the mountain to cut the larger veins that run through the group at great depth. The mine has been worked for many years, and good shipping ore is ready to be taken down. It is the intention to build a small concentrating mill the coming summer. Encouragement has been given by the extension by the proposed extension of the railroad from Eureka to Lake City by Otto Mears. It will pass near the mouth of these tunnels.

Two groups of five patented claims at Ironton will also be worked this summer with a small force of men. Two veins parallel the group, and are said to be extensions of the Camp Bird. They are located on the south side of the town, and are about one mile south of the town of Ironton, and directly in the trend of the Camp Bird bodies. The outcroppings show a white quartz and calcite, carrying low grade values in gold and silver. Work will be pushed down the vein, and a tunnel that has been idle for several years.

SUMMIT.

The large bodies of carbonate and sulphide ores of the blanket contacts appear to follow the general trend of the Blue river valley, and the deposits trend toward the east and northeast. It is not guesswork, as the contact ores have been opened on both sides of the Blue river north of Breckenridge and within from a half to a mile and a half of the town. The Sullivan property, on Yuba Dam flats, and the Kellogg group, on the Gibson hill uplift, both at times have shipped heavily of both carbonate and sulphide ores. On the opposite (west) side of the Blue river the blanket contact has shown depth in the Iron Mask, Lone Hand, Ground Hog groups, and at greater depths in the shaft of the Deep Mining properties. In the last named a four to seven-foot thick blanket vein of iron and lead sulphide has been opened at a depth of 310 feet; the shaft is on top of Shock hill; the other properties being nearly at the gulch level.

Along the line of the blanket contacts the frequently-occurring outcrops of quartzite in Little mountain, Shock hill, Iowa hill and Gibson hill are found to be largely gold-bearing, with occasional veins or pockets of high grade silver ore.

The blanket contact could be best explored for ore bodies with core drills. In many places, as on the sides of the gulches which cross the trend of the contact, the drills would strike the upper contact, at depths varying from 70 to 100 feet, and the second contact is believed to be from 250 to 300 feet deeper.

After a good body of ore has been demonstrated by a triangle of three

drill cores, the enlisting of capital for development purposes will be easy. Capital is willing to take a cinch on a certainty.

If you have money enough to run a two-inch core drill on a prospecting layout for six months you can't do better than to tackle the Breckenridge gold belt contact "blankets."

CLEAR CREEK.

The International Mining company, operating the Little Six group in Georgia gulch and the Bull Moose group at the head of Virginia canon, has taken a lease and bond on the Remington mine from the owner, Dan Kookan. The Remington is located about one mile up Virginia canon in the heart of the San Juan mountains. Mr. Kookan, the owner, has been working the mine continuously for some years, before which time lessees took out a considerable bunch of ore from the upper workings. Supplies have been furnished for the work of driving the tunnel was started under the supervision of Mr. O'Neill.

The new management will drive the main tunnel ahead on the vein, which attains depth of 100 feet. A large number of feeders carrying ore were encountered by the owner in driving the tunnel, and those to the number of six were followed for some distance, all producing ore as they were driven. In order to get the ore to the surface, three shafts are being driven. Mr. Kookan, who worked alone, would from the one from one drift into the other and therefore has these laterals filled up, except the last one.

GUNNISON.

The Erie mine at White Pine in the Tomichi mining district has steadily produced low grade and lead carbonate all winter, which have been marketed with the furnaces of the Colorado Smelter company at Salida. An additional large quantity of the finest zinc-lead sulphide has been blocked out. The mill, when equipped with the needed mechanical aids, will make three shafts of product. This trio of products will consist of straight iron, lead and zinc, with a combined value of \$75 per ton when concentrated upon the Wilfley and separated upon the Magnetic separator.

All these ores have been tested in magnetic mills at Joplin, Canon City, Leadville and Denver and found to be ideal for this process. The mining and milling of these ores will be a very profitable business. The Erie mine will enjoy the distinction of being the first mine in Gunnison county where the zinc ore associated in its ore will be made commercially profitable.

CUSTER.

Several companies figure on doing considerable work on Game ridge this summer. Among the number is a syndicate of Cincinnati capitalists who intend to operate the index property and several surrounding claims on an extensive scale.

William Schofield, in driving a tunnel on the Delaware and Rappahannock claims, has encountered some good ore, mined in the Silver Coin shaft. As he has about 100 feet of ore, the strike, this may be considered a very important find and the indications are that it will lead to something of a bonanza.

LEADVILLE.</

THE CITY OF EL PASO

MONUMENT

Mrs. McClain and a young friend arrived Friday from Hamilton, Ohio, for a visit with Mrs. McClain's sister, Mrs. Grant and her family.

Mr. J. C. Elliot and Mr. Decker drove over from Elbert Friday. Mr. Decker returned Saturday but Mr. Elliot stayed until Monday.

A number of the young friends of the Misses Curtis gathered at their home Thursday evening for a surprise party. Games were indulged in after which luncheon was served by the girls.

Among those who attended were Misses Gutre, Chase, Millwright and Stoddard, and Messrs. Higby, Hoffman, Millwright, Doles, Brown and Chase.

Mrs. Fred Cobb was thrown from a horse Tuesday afternoon and badly bruised. While still unable to be up, she is slowly recovering.

Mr. Jesse Knowles of Canon City, spent a few days last week at his ranch in Spring Valley. He went home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pring of Colorado Springs visited their daughter, Mrs. McCormick, Thursday evening and Sunday.

Messrs. Rupp and Higby attended the L. O. O. F. anniversary celebration at Colorado Springs Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Curry spent several days last week in Colorado Springs. He returned home Saturday.

Mr. Will Green has moved his family to the ranch of E. J. Jesse, where he will work.

Mr. Woodard of Colorado Springs was looking after his ranch Friday and Saturday.

A team belonging to Mr. T. J. Hanks of Palmer Lake became frightened at a passing train Friday evening and ran away, throwing out several tourists who were in the buggy. All were badly shaken up and frightened. The team was caught several miles east of Palmer Lake.

Mr. Fred Cobb of Victor spent a few days last week with his wife.

Mr. John Brazelton of Denver spent Sunday in Monument.

Mr. David McShane of Colorado Springs visited his son, Mr. Albert McShane and family the last of the week.

Saturday afternoon, while Mrs. McCormick of Palmer Lake was attending the funeral of Mr. Younger, two boys, aged about 14 years, entered her residence and stole a quantity of silverware and jewelry, including a fine watch and ring. They were followed to Larkspur, where they were arrested by the marshal and brought back to Palmer Lake. All the stolen articles were recovered, but the ring, which the authorities have been unable to find. The boys were taken to Colorado Springs Monday.

Miss Gammon of Ramah came the first of the week for a visit with Miss Ida Gule.

Mr. Swanbeck of Colorado Springs spent Friday with Mr. Munson.

Mr. and Mrs. Anders of Denver are visiting with Mrs. Anders' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Munson.

A number of the young people of the community gathered at the Millwright house Saturday evening for a party. The evening was spent in games, etc., after which refreshments were served.

Mr. Schuchard left for Elbert Monday morning, where he will work for Mr. J. C. Elliot.

Mr. Robert Smith began the Table Rock school a week ago Monday.

The Woman's association met at Mrs. Charles Mangus' Thursday afternoon. The time was devoted to the missionary topics. Mrs. Killin was appointed treasurer. At the close of the meeting the hostess served refreshments.

Mr. Bennett of Denver, who has been visiting at his home in Palmer Lake, left for Elbert Thursday for a visit with his uncle, Mr. H. W. Bennett.

Mrs. Shidder from Wyoming, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wylie McConnell, went to Colorado Springs last week for a short visit with relatives.

Mrs. Curry spent Saturday in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. F. W. Bell made a trip to Colorado Springs Wednesday.

Mr. John Gilespie spent a few days last week with Mr. J. Geiger.

Mr. Whittier finished his term of school at Pring Friday.

Mrs. Munson spent last week at the Swanbeck home in Colorado Springs.

Mrs. Charles Jones and family went to Husted Wednesday for a visit.

Mrs. Charles Sirey and son Tommy, returned Friday from Chicago.

Died—On Friday at his home in Palmer Lake, Mr. Younger, 61 years of age, who has been an invalid and a great sufferer. He was a native of Ohio, coming here in an early day. At one time he was a resident of Manitou, but has made his home at Palmer Lake for a good many years. He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. M. G. Glen of Palmer Lake, Mrs. Ed Glen of Denver, Charles Younger of this place and a young son, a home body. Bell county has been an invalid and a great sufferer. He was a native of Ohio, coming here in an early day. At one time he was a resident of Manitou, but has made his home at Palmer Lake for a good many years. He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. M. G. Glen of Palmer Lake, Mrs. Ed Glen of Denver, Charles Younger of this place and a young son, a home body.

Gray Schuchard left for Elbert Monday morning, where he will work for Mr. J. C. Elliot.

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COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

The mining market was characterized by slightly lower prices yesterday, although an advance was noted in one instance. Trading was confined to a comparatively few stocks in the mines list and more activity was noted in the miscellaneous department.

Anaconda was lower at 14 1/2 and Tripoli stock consolidated was sold at \$2.00. While Dollar sold at unchanged prices, Gold Dollar was the one stock that showed an advance, selling up to 5 1/2 again, with sales of 12,000 shares. Lexington was off to 1 1/2 and Prince Albert sold fractionally lower at 2 1/2.

In the prospect department, Dead Star was lower, dropping to 3 cents per share, and Gold Sovereign sold from 3 1/2 down to 3. Sunset Eclipse was unchanged at 2 1/2.

Lucrative was traded in at \$2 per share and shares and spot sold at \$2.00 per thousand, 10,000 shares changing hands at that figure. Navajo sold to \$1 per thousand and Golden Age was in demand at \$5 per thousand shares.

And will gladly help you in this matter. Our stock embraces the best watches made. Come in and look them over. We're always pleased to show whether you buy or not.

And REMEMBER, repairing is our specialty. Our prices are right.

VAN WERT, Jeweler.
108 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

firm. There is no improvement to the cash demand and spot prices are easier. The probability of further rains and cold weather stimulated the buying of July 100s and gave the market a fairly strong tone. Estimated cars, 120.

Provisions—Market closed better. There was some selling early, but a better cash demand at the decline raised prices later in the day. May pork contracts to show more relative strength than any of the other options and we are still of the opinion that it is marginally overvalued and that the holdings are concentrated. Receipts of hogs 66,000 head, against 72,000 head last year. Shipments of meats 1,311,000 pounds, against 1,176,000 pounds; lard 565,700 against 584,000 pounds; short clear 5,000.

Stocks—Open High, Low, Close. May 100s 100 100 100 100. September 100 100 100 100.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, 100s 100 100 100 100. September 100 100 100 100.

By Associated Press. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, 100s 100 100 100 100. September 100 100 100 100.

Chicago Cattle Market. Chicago, April 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 30,000 head. Market opened steady. Cattle sold to prime order, \$1.10 to \$1.15; to choice, \$1.15 to \$1.20; to heavy, \$1.20 to \$1.25; to light, \$1.25 to \$1.30; to culls, \$1.30 to \$1.35; to yearlings, \$1.35 to \$1.40; to calves, \$1.40 to \$1.45; to steers, \$1.45 to \$1.50; to heifers, \$1.50 to \$1.55; to cows, \$1.55 to \$1.60; to bulls, \$1.60 to \$1.65; to mixed, \$1.65 to \$1.70; to culls, \$1.70 to \$1.75; to yearlings, \$1.75 to \$1.80; to calves, \$1.80 to \$1.85; to steers, \$1.85 to \$1.90; to heifers, \$1.90 to \$1.95; to cows, \$1.95 to \$2.00; to bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.05; to mixed, \$2.05 to \$2.10; to culls, \$2.10 to \$2.15; to yearlings, \$2.15 to \$2.20; to calves, \$2.20 to \$2.25; to steers, \$2.25 to \$2.30; to heifers, \$2.30 to \$2.35; to cows, \$2.35 to \$2.40; to bulls, \$2.40 to \$2.45; to mixed, \$2.45 to \$2.50; to culls, \$2.50 to \$2.55; to yearlings, \$2.55 to \$2.60; to calves, \$2.60 to \$2.65; to steers, \$2.65 to \$2.70; to heifers, \$2.70 to \$2.75; to cows, \$2.75 to \$2.80; to bulls, \$2.80 to \$2.85; 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to heifers, \$24.70 to \$24.75; to cows, \$24.75 to \$24.80; to bulls, \$24.80 to \$24.85; to mixed, \$24.85 to \$24.90; to culls, \$24.90 to \$24.95; to yearlings

Concentrates From
News of the Day



FAIR AND WARMER.
(Play ball sure today.)

Washington, April 29.—Forecast
for Colorado: Fair in west; clear
and warmer in eastern portion
Thursday; Friday fair, warmer in
east portion.

Silver 52 1/2. Lead 7 1/2.
Cotton 10 1/2. Wheat 24 1/2.
New York stocks quiet, but with strong
undercurrent.
Chicago grain quiet but reasonably firm.

LOCAL.
Attorneys for Leslie W. Popejoy decline
themselves relative to claims against
Popejoy.

Devotional committee makes elaborate
plans for the reception of President Roosevelt.

Judge Seeds declines to hear Golden
Coke case, and states his reasons.

Sydney J. Kent, national organizer of the
Carpenters' Union, will address his
support to Colorado Springs on national
convention.

Attorney for I. Harry Stratton will file
answers making general denial of charges
preferred by J. B. Donavan in his suit
for \$500.

Three women who live lives of luxury in
a palace car and spend money on a lavish
scale.

President Roosevelt returns from his two
days and gives interesting interviews.
Arrangements for entertainment of Can-
adian visitors will arrive here June 7.

Thomas P. Burns receives wire from
St. Joseph stating that W. T. Van Dusen
has been purchased by St. Joseph baseball
club.

Local men examine DelMar-Wall group
of mines with view of purchasing
property.

STATE.
The suit brought to test the validity of
the appropriation bill has been taken
under advisement by district court in Den-
ver and decision will be rendered as soon
as possible.

Two A. First cavalry, located at Grand
Junction, is to be mustered out on May 4.
George W. Thacher, an officer of com-
mand of the world's fair police.

Deaver prisoner was sentenced to 15 days
in jail for selling tobacco to children but
was pardoned by Acting Governor Hug-
bush.

Detachment proceedings are to be
brought against H. J. Thomas in con-
nection with embezzling charges.

GENERAL.
Heavy stock losses are expected in Wy-
oming as result of the storm.

Case of James Howard, charged with
Gebel murder, is again in hands of the
jury.

Stuart Robson, the veteran comedian, is
dead of heart disease at New York.

President Roosevelt will spend Sunday at
Sharon Springs, Kansas, a little town near
the Colorado line.

Yesterday was warmest April day in
New York for years.

Attorney General Knox has appointed J. C.
McClintock of Tennessee, assistant at-
torney general of the United States, to
succeed James M. Beck, resigned.

Mayor David S. Ross of Milwaukee, is
suffering from a stroke of apoplexy.
Physicians say he has a very close
chance of recovery. He is now said to be
resting comfortably at his home.

FOREIGN.
The Russian government has flatly de-
clined the proposal of her intention to
send a fleet to the Mediterranean.
Telegrams received from Sofia announce
that a fleet of Russian warships, including
a large number of submarines, has oc-
cupied the right bank of the river
Danube in the district of Bucharest, Bur-
gundia.

Russia's evacuation of Mukden is an-
nounced at Yokohama.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DISASTER IN SOUTHWESTERN PART OF ALBERTA

By Associated Press.
Vancouver, B. C., April 29.—Overwhelmed by countless
tons of rock this morning,
shortly after 4 o'clock and
with probably 12 of its in-
habitants killed almost in-
stantly, the little mining
town of Frank in south-
western Alberta, is this evening
threatened with complete de-
struction by flood. The Old
Man river, which flows
through the center of the town
is dammed up with the fallen
rock to a height of nearly
100 feet. The waters of the
river are this evening dammed
for miles and the entire val-
ley above the town is flood-
ed. A big body of water is
pressing with force upon the
dam, the only protection the
town of Frank now has, un-
less the river finds another
channel. Should the improm-
p-dam break the entire vil-
lage would be swept away.

By Associated Press.
Vancouver, April 29.—A dispatch from
Frank says:
A tremendously loud reverberating
crash shook the whole valley of the
Old Man river this morning at 4:10
o'clock and scarcely half the in-
habitants of this town awakened to a real-
ization of the impending danger, when
from the top of Turtle mountain, over-
looking the settlement there were hurled
millions of tons of rock.

The Frank mines, operated by the
French Canadian Coal company, across
the river from the town, were seen to
be buried under hundreds of feet of
breaking rock. The river was about
half of the town realized what had hap-
pened, a small force of men had started
to the relief of the miners despite the
great risk they ran of being buried un-
der the rocks which were still being pro-
pelled from the lofty mountain top.
The volunteer relief force was unable
to get immediately to the mine, but
managed to get near enough to deter-
mine that not a man was around
the workings and escaped death. Many
lives were fearfully mingled.

Many Were Killed Instantly.
The disaster was merciful to those
who were sleeping at the time, in that
they must have been killed instant-
ly, while those men in the workings of
the mine may yet be alive, if they have
it to breathe. If all the air shafts to

Canadian Mining Town Overwhelmed by Tons of Rock From Summit of Adjoining Mountain and Over One Hundred of Its Inhabitants Killed Almost Instantly--Flood Now Threat- ens to Complete the Annihilation of the Village.

By Associated Press.
Victoria, B. C., April 29.—Local officials and mining men knowing the vicinity are unanimous in the belief
that, instead of a volcanic eruption, the disaster at Frank will be found to have been caused by an explosion
in the mines of the French Canadian Coal company, which has tunneled into the mountain after the manner of
a metalliferous mine. If the eruption had been of a seismic nature it would have been recorded by the seismo-
graph at Victoria.

Rowles Machen of this city, who recently visited Frank, says the town, which is three years old, is named
after a well-known Butte, Mont., banker, who is operating extensively in coal mining there. In addition to
this, a French syndicate represented by Messrs. Flutot and Gebro, are operating in a gully about eight or ten
miles distant. Frank is well laid out and has a population of about 600. It lies on the Old Man river just at
the mouth of the canon which leads into the Plancher Creek mining country, about 26 miles away.

A private dispatch received here tonight says that Jack McVeigh, a lumberman, and four men were buried
with their saw mill beneath the falling rock at Frank.

The mine were closed up under that
awful avalanche, all the men must have
died by this afternoon.

It is conservatively estimated that the
loss of life will exceed 100, and the latest
returns place the number of dead
at 112.

At noon it was impossible to arrive at
any accurate estimate of the loss of
life, and owing to the excitement and
the hurry and rush of people on the
streets, no person can say who is mis-
sing and who is not. There are no re-
cord available which will tell how many
men were working in and about the
mine at the time of the disaster. It is
viciously reported that there were from
18 to 50 miners under ground. It is
known that many women and children
have suffered death, but just how many
it is impossible to tell at present.

Millions of Tons of Rock.
When reports concerning the magni-
tude of the disaster and details con-
flicting, it commenced to come in from
reliable men, who had been on pro-
ceeding for several days, that the
earth, opened up for three-quarters of
a mile and many feet in width and that
the whole northern face of Turtle moun-

tain slipped from place. The shock re-
sulted upon the precipitation of mil-
lions of tons of rock into the valley,
while only actually demolishing a com-
paratively few of the houses, so shook
the foundations of the majority of the
dwellings in the town that they are un-
safe to live in and many hundreds of
people will have to live in the open or
under such temporary shelter as may be
procured.

The railroad track for a distance of
two miles or more east of the station is
covered with from 10 to 40 feet of rock,
and the telegraph wires to the eastward
down. All communication is being con-
ducted over one wire running westward,
and this one line is so blocked with
private messages and inquiries from the
outside that it is only with the greatest
difficulty that press matter can be sent
out. At dusk today rock is still being
thrown from the top of Turtle moun-
tain and it is impossible to venture
within a half mile of the mine work-
ings. It is now certain that 18 men
were buried in the workings. All hope
of saving the lives of the men who were
buried is now abandoned. The streets
are crowded with the relatives and
friends of those known to be en-

tombed. The women are behaving in a
most heroic manner.

Probably an Earthquake.
It is generally thought here that the
disruption of Turtle mountain was
brought about by a seismic distur-
bance, although there are people who
claim that the origin of the upheaval
was volcanic. No lava has been seen
and aside from the smoke or dust from
the mountain the atmosphere is clear.
There is, however, an explanation for
the continued upheaval of rock. The
eruptive influences seem to center
right at the crown of Turtle mountain.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the follow-
ing conservative estimate of the loss of
life was made. Men, women and chil-
dren killed in their beds as they slept,
82; miners working outside the mines
and instantly killed, 12; imprisoned in
the mine, 18.

Latest News More Assuring.
7:30 p. m.—The latest information
from Frank is somewhat more assuring
than earlier news. In that there now
seems to be less danger than was at
first anticipated, of an extensive dis-
aster. The threatened flood which dis-
aster would increase the danger, but
fair to duplicate the Johnston dis-

By Associated Press.
Buffalo, April 29.—Accord-
ing to an official dispatch
from the Canadian Pacific, the
latest report from Frank says:
A volcanic eruption occurred
here at 4 o'clock this morning,
the earth opened for three-
quarters of a mile in length
and millions of tons of rock
slid off the top of Turtle
mountain, which overhangs
the little town. The coal pit
and several buildings near
by were buried. It is estimated
that the loss of life is about 70
residents of the town and in
addition about 50 miners are
entombed in the mine. The
Canadian Pacific has arranged
for trains to convey doctors,
nurses and hospital staffs
both from the east and west
of Frank. The Crows Nest
branch railway is temporarily
blocked.

aster, seems less probable. A large
force of men has been at work trying
to create a new channel for the
dammed up water of the Old Man river
may be run off. The men will work
throughout the night, and it is hoped
that the water will be running through
the new channel before morning. Most
of the men imprisoned in the mine,
whose death seemed certain, got out
alive late this afternoon. There were
17 men in the mine. Two died from
suffocation but the other 15 worked their
way out. The resulting party above
ground despaired of saving the en-
tombed miners, for the entrance was
blocked by immense piles of broken
rocks. The miners within, however,
found an exit where there was less rock,
and after cutting their way through 30
feet of debris all but two emerged from
the mine unhurt. One of the impris-
oned men who so narrowly escaped
death, went home after emerging from
the mine and found his house destroyed
and his wife and six children dead.
There is now plenty of air in the mine
and inside workings are intact.

A special from Frank at 7 p. m. esti-
mated the total number of dead at 35.
The latest theory this evening of the
cause of the disaster is that it was due
to a rock slide which carried the top
of Turtle mountain on the village be-
low. It is now thought that what was
buried was not the mine, but the vil-
lage was dust, and that the continued fall
of small bits of rock during the day
was merely the aftermath of the origi-
nal rock slide. A repetition of the cal-
amity is now considered unlikely.

By Associated Press.
St. Louis, April 29.—Following is the
program for the opening day of the
world's fair dedication, which will com-
mence tomorrow morning:

10:00 a. m.—Freedom of the city will
be tendered by President Roosevelt at the
St. Louis club, 1001 Olive.

10:30 a. m.—The military parade
formed on Grand avenue, under the di-
rection of Grand Marshal Gen. Henry
C. Corbin, will start west on Lindell
boulevard from Grand avenue.

11:30 a. m.—The president in advance
of the parade, will reach the world's
fair grounds and the presidential salu-
tate will be fired and President Roose-
velt will take his place in the review-
ing stand.

1:30 p. m.—Band concert as crowd
gathers at the Liberal Arts building.

3 p. m.—President David R. Francis
of the World's Fair company will call
the formal dedication meeting to order.
The program:

Invocation by Cardinal Gibbons.
Introduction of Thomas H. Carter of
the national commission, president of
the day.

Grand chorus, "The Heavens Pro-
claiming."
Presentation of the building by David
R. Francis, president of the exposition
company.

Dedication address by the president of
the United States.
Chorus, "God, Ye Portals."
Address by Grover Cleveland.
"America," with chorus and band ac-
companiment.

Prayer by Bishop E. R. Hendrix.
Benediction by Rt. Rev. Henry C.
Potter.

Centennial salute of 100 guns.
5:00 p. m.—Fireworks.
Everything is prepared. President
Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the
members of the diplomatic corps are
here and practically all of the troops
that are to take part in the parade are
housed upon the exposition grounds.

The city has put forth every effort
to entertain its visitors, and all parts
of it have been lavishly decorated with
flags, streamers and bunting of red,
blue and yellow bunting. There is but
one thing that can mar the effectiveness
of the opening day, and that is unpleas-
ant weather and, unfortunately, that is
promised. The prediction of the weather
bureau being for showers tonight and
tomorrow. There is every appearance
that the prediction will be verified.

TO DEDICATE WORLD'S FAIR

Program for Today's Elaborate
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promised. The prediction of the weather
bureau being for showers tonight and
tomorrow. There is every appearance
that the prediction will be verified.

STUART ROBSON DEAD OF HEART DISEASE

By Associated Press.
St. Louis, April 29.—Stuart
Robson, the veteran comedian,
died tonight of heart disease at
the Hotel Savoy. He was 61
years old and had been on the
stage for many years. Mr. Rob-
son was taken ill early in March
and was obliged to rest com-
pletely for two weeks. He re-
sumed his engagement in March
and after playing in New York
and Brooklyn, appeared in vir-
tually every city in the upper part
of this state. A few days ago he
was taken ill in Auburn, N. Y.,
and was then brought to this
city.

The interment will take place
at Cohasset, Mass., on Friday.

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE IN TOPEKA

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kas., April 29.—Several men
prominent in the Y. M. C. A. work
have arrived in Topeka today during
the international conference, which be-
gins tomorrow. Among them are F. R.
Shipley, international traveling secre-
tary; C. J. Hicks, general secretary of
the Y. M. C. A. of the United States;
Y. M. C. A. committee, and E. M.
Willis, one of the office secretaries of
the international association. Delegates
are expected from the principal foreign
countries with the exception of Russia.
The German and French delegations
special commissioners to the conference,
sent here by their respective govern-
ments to study the railway association
with a view to its introduction on the
European continent. A large num-
ber of delegates have already arrived,
the heavy business of the reception com-
mittee will not begin until tomorrow.

Two trainloads, one from Chicago and
another from Kansas City, bringing 35
cars of delegates, are looked for to-
morrow over the Santa Fe. Headquarters
are to be opened on the first floor of
the state house under the rotunda to-
morrow morning. Kansas City is being
made the point of mobilization for dele-
gates from the middle states and from
the south, while the eastern delegates
are coming from Chicago. Thursday
morning on a special train of nine
coaches will leave for Topeka. The
city of the Santa Fe. Rev. Charles M.
Sheldon will deliver an address at the
session tomorrow afternoon. The lead-
ing feature of the conference will be
the address by President Roosevelt Fri-
day evening.

THE DEERING COMPANY FORCED TO SHUT DOWN

By Associated Press.
Chicago, April 29.—After 4,000
employees of the Deering branch
of the International Harvester
company had yielded to the spirit
of the revolt and joined the
strike which began with a walk-
out of metal workers on Monday
morning, the company, being un-
able to continue the process of man-
ufacture, shut down the
works today, and there are now
6,500 men idle in the city.

With the prospect of a bitter
struggle a result of the strike
threatens the country in a bind-
ing time shortage. The organi-
zation of the Deering, which is
into a union, pledged to stand
by the other trades in the trouble,
and the strenuous effort to dupli-
cate the Deering situation at the
McCormick branch, will com-
plete the situation. The har-
vesting season is now in progress
of more than half the time
used in the harvest of the United
States.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR VOLUNTEERS EXPLANATION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS RELATIVE TO MANCHURIA

By Associated Press.
Washington, April 29.—Russia's part
in what has come to be known as the
Manchurian incident was explained to-
night by Count Cassini, the Russian
ambassador to a representative of the
Associated Press, and because of the
conflicting reports which have come to
Washington regarding the Russian-Chinese
negotiations at Peking, Count Cas-
sini has consented to the publication of
the interview.

For five years Russian minister to
China, Count Cassini is recognized as
authority on conditions there. His suc-
cessful negotiation of the Manchurian
treaty, to which Russia owes largely
the prestige she now holds in that terri-
tory, gave Count Cassini recognition as
a world-diplomat before he came to
Washington in 1898 as Russia's first
ambassador to the United States. Since
the ambassador's call on Secretary Hay
last Sunday afternoon, when he could
give only a general assurance of Rus-
sia's intentions in Manchuria, he has
received instructions from his govern-
ment, and yesterday afternoon he again

called on the secretary to confirm offi-
cially the assurances he had given ear-
lier.

Of the Manchurian incident, and more
especially of its relation to the United
States and Russia, the ambassador said
tonight:

American Interests Safeguarded.
"Acting under instructions from my
government, I have officially assured
the secretary of state not only that
American interests in Manchuria, trade
and industrial, will be thoroughly safe-
guarded so far as Russia is concerned,
but also of the unfortunate erroneous
statements contained in Minister Conner's
dispatches several days ago from Peking
relative to the course of Russia in Man-
churia."

"It is a matter of the keenest regret
to my government that unreliable
parties should have informed your minis-
ter at Peking on a matter of which they
were evidently grossly ignorant. In-
formation of American goods for its im-
portation and certainly Russia, who is
doing all she can to develop that great
territory, would be the last to stand

"Because of the long standing and
gentle relations which, without ex-
ception has characterized the relations
of these two great countries, as well as
in recognition of the frankness with
which your secretary of state has dealt
with my government in all diplomatic
matters, it was a pleasure for the for-
eign office to assure the United States
regarding international negotiations
which were pending with another power,
even though in so doing all diplomatic
precedent was broken. It was clear that
your representative had been misin-
formed, a matter which is regretted, I
am sure, no less by your own govern-
ment than by Russia. But I am not
aware that any other powers have re-
ceived from the foreign office any state-
ment as was handed your ambas-
sador."

"Those acquainted with conditions in
Manchuria will bear me out in the state-
ment that the country needs the im-
portation of American goods for its im-
provement. Although no statement
doing all she can to develop that great
territory, would be the last to stand

In the way of an increase in this trade,
we need American steel, lumber, cot-
ton goods, and construction material of
all kinds, and this fact, together with
the traditional good relations prevail-
ing between Russia and the United
States, is sufficient assurance that
American trade interests in Manchuria
will be protected.

In the Interest of Peace.
"Of the opening of new treaty ports
in Manchuria, it is impossible for me to
speak at present, but it is the earnest
conviction of those acquainted with the
state of affairs that such a move will
not be to the best interest of the terri-
tory. Were the question solely a com-
mercial one, it would be different. But
with another open treaty port in Man-
churia, close upon the heels of commerce
will follow political complications of all
kinds, which would increase the danger
to peace.

At New-chung this coun-
try has a treaty port, and American
trade in Manchuria is rapidly on the
increase. I am told that eight per cent
of the cotton goods from the United
States sent to China enters the Man-

churian port of New-chung.

"Because of the singularity of inter-
est held by the United States in Man-
churia, for all the world realizes that
yours is a trade, not a territorial one, it
was the duty of the foreign office to
endeavor to exert influence in the preser-
vation of peace there. Russia's desire is
also for peace, not disturbances, in Man-
churia and it is to this end that nego-
tiations are now proceeding in Peking
in the effort to establish a condition of
equilibrium and to safeguard Manchuria
against a recurrence of the troubles of
1900. Striking evidence of the direct
effect in this country caused by the un-
rest in China was seen in 1900, when
an untold many cotton mills in the United
States were forced to shut down until
conditions in China were again normal.
This fact, and the evidence the United
States has already given of its desire to
make for peace, is sufficient assurance
that the Washington government will
lend its strong moral support to calm
excitement wherever it has been
aroused by the incorrect reports from
Peking."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUND FOR NEW MINERAL SURVEY

By Associated Press.
Cripple Creek, April 29.—Contribu-
tions for a new mineral survey of
the Cripple Creek district received to-
day amounted to \$185, bringing the
total amount up to \$2,135, leaving
\$1,365 to be raised tomorrow. The
full amount, \$3,500 must be ready
May 1. Mr. Jenkins, who is at the
head of the movement to collect the
fund, has no doubt that the full
sum necessary will be forthcoming.

DIMMICK WAS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENTAL SENTENCE

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, April 29.—Walter N.
Dimmick, the former employee of the
local branch of the United States mint,
who was recently convicted of stealing
\$20,000 from the vault of the government
building was today sentenced to five
years' imprisonment at hard labor in
addition to his former sentence of four
years.

HOWARD CASE AGAIN IN HANDS OF THE JURY

By Associated Press.
Frankfort, Ky., April 29.—The case
of James Howard, charged with the
murder of a woman, was today
convicted as a principal in the mur-
der of Governor William Goebel.
The case was submitted to the jury again
this afternoon. A verdict is expected
tomorrow morning.

MORE CAPIASES ARE ISSUED AS RESULT OF THE GRAND JURY AND ARRESTS WILL FOLLOW

The second day of the grand jury's
session was devoted to the hearing of
evidence concerning the alleged "pro-
tection" furnished the proprietors and
inmates of houses of ill fame in Colo-
rado City by officials of that city and
other testimony having to do with
county affairs. Before the jury ad-
journing for the evening, other capias
had been issued, but no arrests fol-
lowed.

No further arrests were made on the
indictments returned Tuesday after-
noon. One is for the proprietor of a
house in Colorado City who is now at
Pueblo, where she operates another re-
sort.

The second capias not yet served is
for a woman whom the sheriff's office
can secure at any time.
Marguerite Epps, one of the two
women who could not furnish bonds of
\$500 and who were incarcerated in the
county jail, is still there. At 11 o'clock
last night Emma Wilson, colored, who
was put in jail at the same time as
Marguerite Epps, was released on a
bond of \$500 signed by Sadie Stewart,
one of the women arrested Tuesday
evening, and W. L. Boatwright and T.
B. Dowell, the woman's attorneys.

Both Marguerite Epps and Emma
Wilson appeared before the grand jury
yesterday morning and gave testimony
of their relations with the Colorado City
officials in regard to the monthly fines
levied against them.

They were questioned at length about
the manner in which they paid for pro-
tection by assessments of \$25 for each
individue and \$10 for each woman inmate
of the house. Although no statement
was forthcoming from any of the offi-
cials, it became known that the grand
jury was investigating along the line
stated in yesterday morning's Gazette,
and the rumor around the court house
was strong that developments of an
interesting character would follow the
testimony of the women and other wit-
nesses subpoenaed from Colorado City.
City Marshal George Eldred, who is
charged by the women with having per-
sonally collected the fines, came before
the grand jury as a witness. Subpoenas
to appear before the grand jury were
made out against other Colorado City
officials among them John Rowan,
night captain of police, and Police
Magistrate James P. Bates. It was evi-
dent that the grand jury intends to go
to the bottom in charges laid before
them.

Sadie Snyder, who was recently sen-
tenced to five years in the penitentiary
for robbing the Cliff house in Manitou,
of jewelry, then and other articles, and
who was a witness before the jury, was
a witness before the jury, who was
Frankie Peters, the girl who is charged
with being an accessory. It is supposed
that Snyder gave evidence in relation to
the police department of Colorado City.
Snyder would have gone to the peni-
tentiary some time ago, had not the
presence been desired by the officers of
the court and the grand jury.

The special committee, consisting of
B. F. Clark, Rev. E. Evans Carrington
(Continued on Page 12.)

H. AVY STOCK LOSSES PROBABLE IN WYOMING

By Associated Press.
Cheyenne, Wyo., April 29.—The
storm which has been prevalent
over the state at intermittent
periods during the past 24 hours,
it is reported, has brought big
losses to the sheepmen of Con-
tessa, causing a great loss of stock
counties, where shearing is now at
most through. With their
flocks gone, the animals, already
in poor condition, can stand lit-
tle cold.

PRESIDENT TO SPEND VERY QUIET SUNDAY IN KANSAS

Kansas City, April 29.—President
Roosevelt will spend next Sunday at
Sharon Springs, Kas., a little town near
the Colorado line. The special train
will be late trucked and Mr. Roosevelt
has planned a long horseback ride.
There being no church of any pretensions
in the town, citizens of Sharon
Springs came to Kansas City, obtained
a

GENERAL MILES' REPORT ON PHILIPPINE CRUELTY

By Associated Press. Washington, April 27.—The war department today published a portion of the report of General Miles which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. The statements made by General Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last autumn and winter.

General Miles' report on his Philippine observations is dated February 19, 1903, and is addressed to the secretary of war. He says in going from Manila to Zamboanga, he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed.

Stopping at Lipa he says a party of citizens headed by the acting presidente met him and asked him to make a complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities; "that 15 of them had been tortured by the people of that community, saying that one man, highly respected citizen, aged 65 years, named Vincent Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire and burned to death."

General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the island of Cebu he was reported to have been brought before a military court by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey and that people had been crowded into towns, 600 to 800 to a building.

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authorities, and that it has been carried out under the act of the Philippines.

A reply to the foregoing has been prepared by Judge Advocate General Davis in a letter to the secretary of war in which he says:

"The incidents which are set forth in the report of General Miles have been the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts martial and their findings and sentences have been fully promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been made by inspectors, or to officers designated for that purpose by the commanding general in the Philippines. Where administrative action has been called for, as a result of such investigations, it has been taken by the proper military command, if the parties continued within his jurisdiction; in other cases the matter has been submitted to the department with a view to a report to such punitive remedial action as was deemed appropriate, and these representations have resulted in a number of courts martial. As to some phases of these inquiries the investigations are not yet complete and a reference from the past to the Philippines of officers who are now serving in the United States has been necessary. Whether the necessity for any further administrative action, in addition to that already taken, will be disclosed as a result of such investigation, can only be determined when inspection reports are received at the department."

He discusses at some length the distribution of rice. Upon this point General Davis says:

"The number of troops that will be required to occupy the Philippine islands is still problematical. While it is claimed that the people are pacified, the newspapers published in both Spanish and English contain almost daily accounts of hostilities. Against this is employed the constabulary, a force of about 6,000 men.

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accepted by me and Mr. Hays' participation in the work of the treasury department will cease April 30. This action arises from the fact that Mr. Hays' absence of information to be filed before a justice of the peace against Commander Meigs and others absolutely without my knowledge or authority to do so and without consulting me in any manner.

Another good oil strike in the Debeque field.

Special to the Gazette. Debeque, April 24.—It has just been given out that oil has been encountered in good quantities in well No. 2 of the Debeque Oil and Development company. The oil is said to be about 10 feet deeper than in well No. 1. There is a considerable flow of water with the oil but it is supposed to come from the pump in the oil well. The pump is to be put in at once, and it is believed that the water can soon be drawn off and that the increased oil flow caused thereby will result in the making of a good well, how many barrels cannot now be estimated. All of the water drawn off with the oil is heavily covered with oil.

ILLINOIS HOUSE RENOUNCES ITS SPEAKER AND HIS WORKS

By Associated Press. Springfield, Ill., April 24.—The Illinois house of representatives today by a vote of 72 to 60 declared "no confidence" in its presiding officer, Speaker John H. Miller, whose alleged unwarranted use of the gavel in furthering a proposed enactment affecting street railway franchises in Chicago, led to a riot yesterday.

A committee of five, all personal followers of the speaker, had been appointed by him to investigate the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the Muller traction bill. There was a strong feeling among the anti-Miller legislators that there was a possibility of a whitewash, and steps were taken to increase the committee in such a manner as to have the speaker's appointees in a minority if anything in the line of a whitewash should be attempted. The Miller men fought hard to retain the committee as originally appointed, but were outvoted, and the report of the committee was made special order for next Tuesday morning.

At the same time a subpoena issued for George W. Hinman of Chicago was made returnable on the same date. It is the intention of the house to interrogate him regarding the facts upon which an editorial in the *Inter Ocean* of Chicago, alleging bribery in connection with the Muller bill was based.

The anti-Miller men came into representative hall today determined to force the speaker to prove his charges or withdraw them. If he could not readily be induced to act they had decided that no business should be transacted in the house until he had complied with their demand.

They had their own way in everything from first to last, and the speaker's forces were defeated at every point.

R. G. DUN & CO'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press. New York, April 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Trade responded promptly to better weather in many sections of the country, notable activity appearing in seasonal lines of wearing apparel, yet wholesalers report conservatism as compared with earlier months this year although business is more active than it was a year ago. Some branches are still backward and there is more or less complaint regarding collections while retail trade is vigorously active. Outdoor work is vigorously prosecuted, agricultural communities endeavoring to make up lost time and structural undertaking call for large quantities of lumber and building materials sustaining quotations. Labor problems are being solved with encouraging celerity. Lake navigation has had the expected effect in reducing rail freight congestion and shipments are more prompt. While drygoods markets have enjoyed a better spot demand because of fine weather conditions at the leading textile mills have not materially improved. Increased orders are chiefly confined to specialties.

Increased activity and strength has come in Chicago packer hide with the advancing season.

Failures this week were 166 in the United States, against 212 last year, and 15 in Canada compared with 18 a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

By Associated Press. New York, April 24.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Trade and industry progress well, despite drawbacks in the shape of numerous labor troubles and cool backward weather conditions in some sections. The shut down of northern waters has improved to be only temporary and the rail sought lower rates from the product has been widely gained judging from the output of flour from nearly all shipping centers.

With the natural lull in wholesale trade has come some discussion as to the fall trade prospects in this branch of business, but it is worth noting that a fair volume of orders for fall delivery has already been booked and the only backwardness noted is in heavyweight woolsens. Grocery markets have been active this week, the leader therein being sugar, which continues its advance from the low point reached some weeks ago.

Business failures in the United States this week numbered 152 against 166 last week and 212 in the like week of 1902. In Canada for the week 13, against 18 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.

as trustee of Tuskegee institute, \$800,000 per cent United States steel company last mortgage bonds toward the end of any other matter.

"I give this without reservation, except that I require that suitable provision be made from this gift for the wants of Booker Washington and his family during his own or his wife's life."

"I wish that great and good man to be entirely free from pecuniary cares that he may be free to devote himself to his great mission."

For the past several years of the greatest of living men because his work is unique, the modern Moses who leads his race and lifts it through education to even better and higher things than a land overflowing with milk and honey have made that two white Anglo-Saxon, one white, the other black, both fathers of their people.

"I am satisfied that the serious race problem of the south is to be solved wisely only through Mr. Washington's work of education, which he seems to have been especially born—a slave among slaves—to establish in his own day and greatly to advance."

"Glad am I to be able to assist this good work in which you and others so zealously labor. You truly, "Andrew Carnegie."

Mr. J. P. Morgan and Miss Morgan, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie were passengers for Europe on the White Star line ship, the *Campania*, today. Just before sailing Mr. Carnegie said respecting his gift of \$800,000, to Tuskegee institute:

"Booker T. Washington is doing a great work for humanity and his disadvantages to overcome, and he is leading them toward a settlement of their troubles through lifting them by education. The race problem will be settled, I believe, by education and it is my wish that Washington is now directing that policy."

ANNOUNCED DISCOVERY OF CAUSE OF SMALLPOX.

By Associated Press. Boston, April 28.—The announcement of the discovery of the cause of smallpox was made today by Dr. Councilman of the Harvard medical school, at a meeting of the Boston Society of Medical Science. The announcement is the outcome of the investigation conducted by Dr. Councilman, Dr. George Burgess McGraw and Dr. Walter Remsen Brinckerhoff, with the cooperation of the Boston board of health during the epidemic outbreak of the disease in this city. It has been determined that smallpox is caused by a micro-organism representative of the lowest form of animal life. The organism serves to establish a relation between smallpox and such diseases as malaria, and to distinguish it from many other infectious diseases caused by bacteria.

BIG LOSS IN A FIRE IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

By Associated Press. Chicago, April 28.—The plant of the International Salt company, located at the intersection of the Calumet river, were destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at \$1,250,000, that of the International Salt company, being placed at \$800,000. The buildings of the salt company plant covered nearly 16 acres along the Calumet river. In these buildings were stored tons of salt and the investigation is being made to have been ruined by fire and water. Included in the company's losses are the docks extending 1,500 feet along the Calumet river. The fire threatened to spread to the grain elevators, but a hard fight the flames were kept under control. About 150 cars were consumed. Fifty of the burned cars are said to have been sent to the Michigan Central railroad.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR RICHARDS OF WYOMING.

By Associated Press. Cheyenne, Wyo., April 28.—Governor DeForest Richards died at his home in this city at 8 o'clock today of acute kidney disease.

Governor Richards was born at Charleston, N. H., August 6, 1846. After finishing his schooling at Phillips Andover academy he went to Alabama and engaged in the mercantile business. He established himself in Chadron, Neb., organizing the Chadron National bank. In 1886 he came to Douglas, Wyo., and established the First National bank. He was elected mayor, then state senator, and finally elected to the U. S. senate as a Republican ticket, succeeding himself in 1902. The governorship falls to Fenimore Chatterton, secretary of state, as there is no lieutenant governor of Wyoming.

The funeral of Governor Richards will take place from the capitol building Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in charge of Wyoming commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars. Secretary of State Keith has assumed the duties of the chair which he will retain until a successor is named in 1904 at the next general election.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER STARTED FOR MANCHURIA.

By Associated Press. St. Petersburg, April 28.—The war minister, General Kuropatkin, started on a special train today for Manchuria. He will post his headquarters at Peking. Breakfast was given in his honor yesterday at the Chinese legation.

Lieutenant Governor Sakharoff has been appointed acting war minister during the absence of General Kuropatkin. The latter is expected to make a thorough inspection of Manchuria, will be absent two months and will visit Port Arthur, Dalny and Vladivostok. Although the general's intention to make the trip was made public some weeks ago his departure has excited speculation in view of the recent news from Manchuria.

The marine minister has decided to order the concentration of 20 gunboats at the mouth of the Russian frontier at the Amoor river.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS ARE MADE BY JAPAN AND RUSSIA. By Associated Press. St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Russian government is making warlike preparations. Officers of the Onaga say that for months large quantities of arms and munitions have been made by Japan and all export is forbidden. New-chang it is reported that 3,000,000 taels have been forwarded to Port Arthur to buy provisions, and from Nagasaki comes the news that Russian agents have been sent to Japan to buy large quantities of food stuffs for the evacuation of Manchuria. It is also reported that Russia has been evacuating, although one dispatch says that the garbion of Mouk-den was entrained for Port Arthur when a sud-

den telegram from Port Arthur forbade the departure and the garbion marched back to the barracks.

W. R. HEAST MARRIED TO MISS MILLICENT WILLSON.

By Associated Press. New York, April 28.—Congressman-elect Wm. R. Heast, proprietor of the New York American, New York Evening Journal, Chicago American and San Francisco Examiner, was married here today to Miss Millicent Willson, daughter of Mr. Wm. Willson, president of the Advance Music company, of this city. The ceremony was performed in the chantry of Grace church, Bishop Porter officiating. A number of the persons present were the enlisted men of the Advance Music company, of this city. The ceremony was performed in the chantry of Grace church, Bishop Porter officiating. A number of the persons present were the enlisted men of the Advance Music company, of this city.

C. F. I. CLOSING DEAL FOR OUTPUT FROM LOCAL MINES.

The final papers in the deal for the sale of the Colorado Springs retail business of the Pike's Peak Coal company to the Colorado Fuel & Iron company will be signed within the next few days, probably today. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company will enter into competition with the retail coal dealers in this city May 1.

Since the announcement of the deal exclusively in the Gazette several days ago, two companies have been negotiating in regard to the details of the turning over of the entire Colorado Springs business and the deal has practically been closed. The Pike's Peak coal company will be purchased by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. The deal has been practically closed. The Pike's Peak coal company will be purchased by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company.

Arrangements have been completed for the opening of offices by the Colorado Fuel & Iron company at 112 East Pike's Peak avenue and many changes in the space to be occupied by the company have been made. The company has secured the west side of the room formerly occupied by Wandell & Lowe, but more recently by real estate offices. Carpenters were sent to work on the building and the company has decided to collect the collection of exhibits in foreign territory may be charged to the appropriation. The question came up through the desire of the institution to exhibit the skull and skeleton of the sulphur whale of the Atlantic, which is now in America, obtainable only at whaling stations in Newfoundland. Members of the scientific staff will be sent to Newfoundland to get specimens.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS

The Smithsonian Institution will have an extensive exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The sum of \$300,000 has been appropriated to provide for this exhibit, and the controller of the treasury has decided to make the collection of exhibits in foreign territory may be charged to the appropriation. The question came up through the desire of the institution to exhibit the skull and skeleton of the sulphur whale of the Atlantic, which is now in America, obtainable only at whaling stations in Newfoundland. Members of the scientific staff will be sent to Newfoundland to get specimens.

PRINCE CUPID BELIEVES IN THE MERIT SYSTEM

Prince Cupid, the Hawaiian delegate-elect, is practical in his ideas of civil service reform, as witness the following notice published by him in the *Hawaiian* newspaper:

"Desiring that my nominations to the bureau of navigation, navy department, for the position of midshipman on our territory shall be of the very best available, I hereby declare my intention of appointing a young man who believes he can pass the examination. The eligibility is from 15 to 20 years. By calling at my office, he or they will be furnished with any and all information desired."

"Delegate-Elect."

PLAN FOR FOREST FOR THE HAGERMAN RANCH

The department of agriculture, through its division of forest extension, is extending aid to western land owners desiring to cultivate trees for shade, ornamental purposes, and for producing lumber. William L. Hall, chief of the division, has just returned from a tour of inspection in the west, where he made a planting plan for 450 acres for Messrs. J. J. and H. J. Hagerman, who own a big ranch near Roswell in the Peccos valley. The trees to be planted will be green ash, basswood, white elm and sycamore. There is no timber in this part of New Mexico, except cottonwoods. While in New Mexico, Mr. Hall examined 200,000 acres of cut-over timber land owned by William L. Hall, chief of the division, has just returned from a tour of inspection in the west, where he made a planting plan for 450 acres for Messrs. J. J. and H. J. Hagerman, who own a big ranch near Roswell in the Peccos valley. The trees to be planted will be green ash, basswood, white elm and sycamore. 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Pike's Peak District Association

CELEBRATES

84th Anniversary of Odd Fellowship

Pueblo is
Lucky! Getting
Many New Officers
and Place
of Next Meet-
ing of Dis-
trict 3333

The following were elected officers of the Pike's Peak District association, I. O. O. F., at the business meeting at the Temple theater, following the prize drill:

President—L. A. Giffin, Pueblo.
First Vice President—D. C. Work, Florence.
Second Vice President—D. C. Weyand, Cripple Creek.
Third Vice President—Charles Roddin, Canon City.
Secretary—D. C. Taylor, Pueblo.
Treasurer—Louis J. Shepherd, Pueblo.

It was decided that the next meeting place for the annual celebration will be Pueblo.

Resolutions were passed empowering the president to appoint an executive committee of five to assist him in the duties of the office and, especially, to assist in the arrangements for the celebration next year; thanking all lodges of this vicinity as well as the citizens of Colorado Springs who assisted in making the eighty-fourth celebration such a success; and thanking the Central Electric company for the cluster of lights in the form of a star suspended over the stage, and the New York Electric company for the special lights distributed around the theater. The incoming president will announce the executive committee of five members within the next fortnight.

The officers were elected by ballot, each lodge and canton in the association sending delegates. The financial report rendered by Treasurer Watts showed the association finances in good condition.

Canton Cripple
Creek Gets First
Prize in Drill
Contest 33
Canton Pu-
blo Gets
Second 333

GRAND SECRETARY J. M. NORMAN.

GRAND MASTER ADOLPH DONATH.

Canton Cripple Creek was awarded first prize, an envelope containing \$100, and Canton Pueblo No. 4, second prize, \$75, by the judges.

The announcement of the decision of the judges was made at 10 o'clock last evening, at the Temple theater, immediately preceding the grand ball. Colonel R. Nicholson, department commander, Patriarchs Militant, received the report of the judges, Colonel W. A. Davis of the Second regiment, Colorado National guard, Colonel I. N. Rogers, past grand master, and Captain Bartlett, adjutant of the department, and notified the captains of the two cantons, amid applause. Both cantons, to a brilliant and crowded house, gave an exhibition drill. It was stated by the judges that the contest between the two cantons had been very close, only a few points difference throwing the prize to Cripple Creek.

The first day's celebration of the 84th anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, closed last night in what was, literally, a blaze of glory.

The large auditorium of the Temple theater was ablaze with hundreds of incandescent lights, shining through thousands of yards of vari-colored bunting. The ball, which lasted from

the legend, "Pike's Peak Association, I. O. O. F., 1808." The center of the star resembled a huge, tinted chrysanthemum.

From the stage radiated streamers of gauzy green, blue, pink, white, and purple. In the exact center of the house was a crimson bell, 100 incandescent globes making it glow brightly with color. The balcony was aglow with hundreds of lights and the color scheme in bunting was lavishly carried out on the sides and between the pillars.

The grand march was led by Colonel R. Nicholson, department commander of the Patriarchs Militant, and Mrs. Orpha Barr, deputy state president of the Daughters of Rebekah. Captain Bartlett followed with Mrs. L. C. Dana. The third couple was Grand Representative Dana and Mrs. Campbell. They were followed by Captain Seth Baker, grand treasurer, and Mrs. Baker, and then followed the long line of 200 couples.

The ball was a fitting conclusion to a busy day, in which the chief feature was the gay and picturesque display of colors in the parade and at the prize drill. Flags waved merrily in the breeze from the prominent buildings; and the streets were filled with uniformed men. Hundreds of visitors came from at least 15 state points and the celebration is numbered high among the successful reunions. It is doubtful if Odd Fellows of the state have ever had a more pleasant gathering.

The day began with exercises in the Temple theater, the welcoming address

came from Denver, northern Colorado points, and from the south. The local Daughters of Rebekah received at the depot incoming members of that order and looked out for their comfort and entertainment. Trains bringing the delegations from Pueblo, Canon City, Florence and other southern points were late in arriving.

The Temple theater was well filled when the first session of the Pike's Peak District association, in celebration of the 84th anniversary of the order, was called to order. Canton Colfax, under command of Captain Matthews, since 9 o'clock, had been acting as the official reception committee and escorted the visiting delegations to the theater. In the attractively decorated theater the interest evinced by citizens of Colorado Springs, not members of the order, was evidenced by the well-filled gallery and the crowd on Nevada avenue.

Called to Order.

Dr. T. G. Horn, past grand master, acted as chairman, and in a graceful speech called the assembly to order. Among those on the stage were Mayor Harris, President J. W. Kriger of the Pike's Peak association, Past Grand Master C. D. Cobb of Denver, orator of the day; Department Commander L.

lished first on American soil, under our beautiful banner of the free, and that the founders of our order chose as emblematic colors the same as those of the flag of our union, the glorious Old Stars and Stripes. And with pride we view that from this beginning we now have lodges and organizations on every continent of the earth.

Odd Fellowship teaches the ideal principle of combined divine and human fellowship; our command is, "To visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead," and last, and greatest, "To educate the orphan."

Our practical work is thus carried on daily and hourly. We place before our members the highest ideals of unselfishness and of service for others.

We portray to the novice the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of improving and elevating the character of our members. We teach brotherhood in its best sense in rendering kindly offices to one another in time of need.

Beardless Friendship.

In our next step we teach him the pledge of deathless friendship, such as was given and received by Jonathan and David.

Move we on then to that beautiful scriptural lesson, wherein we are in-

The parade disbanded at the drill grounds, the vacant block at the corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada at 2:15 o'clock.

The streets were lined with people, and several times the Cantons were greeted with cheers. The clear piercing music of the bugles and the steady beat of the drums alternated with the merry music of the Midland band, and the parade was never unaccompanied by music. The greater part of the crowd was already on the drill grounds when the police made their appearance and formed at the corner of Huerfano as a sign for the disbanding of the parade. The Cantons drilled in the open square, the four sides of the block being walled in by the crowds, ranging from four to 10 deep. The parade was reviewed before it disbanded by the grand officers, Mayor Harris and city officials.

Praise for Cantons.

The three Cantons came in for much praise, their brilliant full dress uniforms and the occasional fancy movements during the march eliciting cheers and handclapping. The Canton Cripple Creek was headed by Captain D. C. Weyand, Lieutenant George Bonney and Ensign A. T. Long. Canton Pueblo had as its officers, Captain L. A. Giffin, Lieutenant George Loomis and Ensign D. P. McCall. Canton Colfax of Colorado Springs had W. J. Matthews, captain, Lieutenant John August and Ensign J. W. Ross.

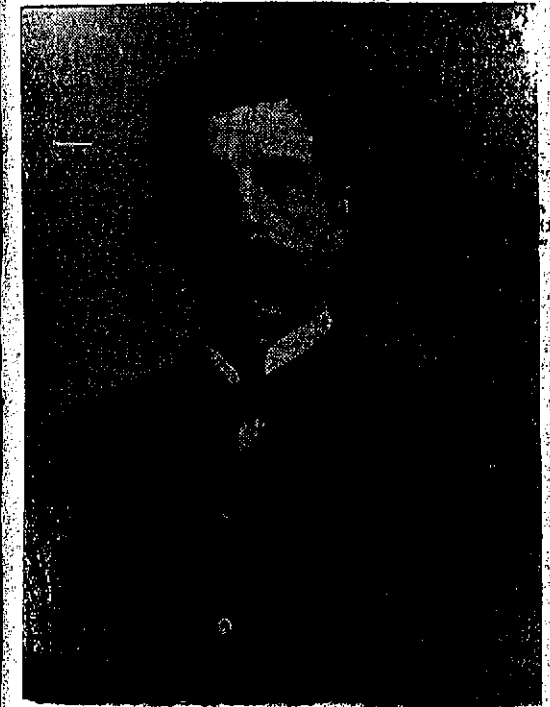
Out of courtesy to the visiting Cantons, Canton Colfax did not enter the prize drill, but several of its members

The Prize Drills.

Canton Cripple Creek drilled first, the order of drill being formation of Canton and calling the roll. There were something like 40 movements and three-quarters of an hour was consumed by each of the two Cantons drilling. Canton Cripple Creek drilled under command of Captain Weyand. Captain J. R. Nicholson drilled Pueblo. Canton Colfax drilled last, under command of Captain Giffin. Each Canton went through the drill in excellent manner, and seemingly, the movements were executed without fault. The points, including the appearance of the men, the appearance of the uniforms and the execution of the movements were noted by the judges separately. The Knights of Pythias in their uniforms of silver and black, took positions at the northern end of the crowd, and, appreciating the cleverness with which the movements were executed, were liberal in their applause. The Knights had 24 men in line in the parade, members of Pike's Peak company No. 10. Captain John Grant was in command and had as staff officers, O. Bennett and H. C. Kerner. Upon the conclusion of the drill, the knights went to the Temple theater where the business meeting was held.

INTERESTING PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED

Prof. Thomas K. Urdahl will deliver a lecture in the college lecture course Tuesday evening, April 28, at 8:15 o'clock, in Perkins hall. Professor



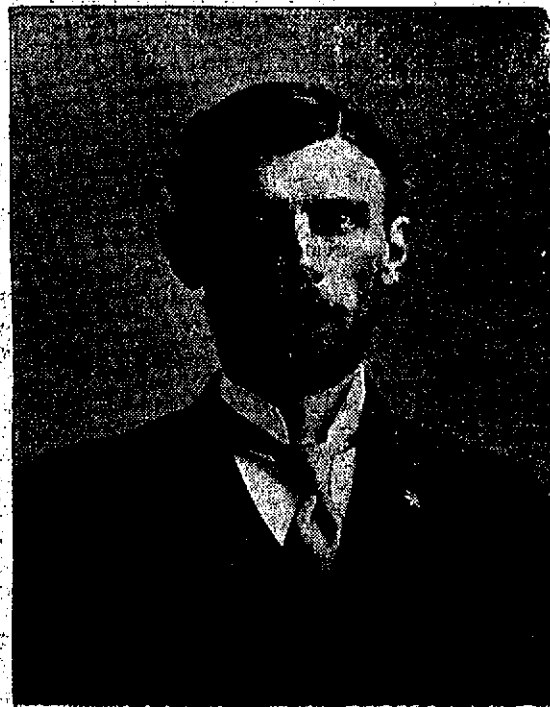
J. W. KRIGER,
President Pike's Peak Association.



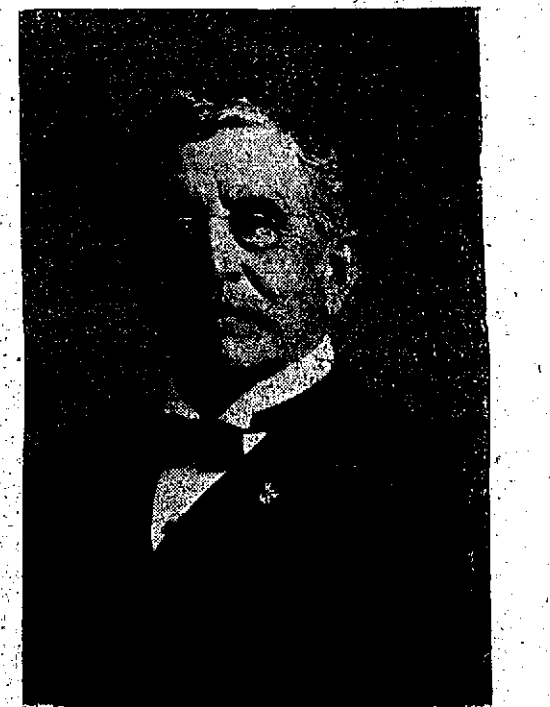
J. S. DANSER,
Secretary Pike's Peak Association.



WILL J. MATTHEWS,
Captain Canton Colfax.



P. WOLLESEN,
Noble Grand, Colorado Springs Lodge No. 140.



SETH BAKER,
Grand Treasurer.

10 o'clock until midnight, was ushered in by exhibition drills of the Cripple Creek and Pueblo cantons, in full dress uniforms and the awarding of prizes, the first, a purse of \$100, going to Cripple Creek, and the second, \$75, to Pueblo. When Leader Irvine of the Midland orchestra, waved the magic wand and the grand march began, over 200 couples were on the floor.

Brilliant Scene.

It was one of the brilliant scenes in the history of the Temple theater. The house resembled an enormous bower of green, pink, white and red. The floor, of waxy mirror-like surface, reflecting the scores of electric lights, held nearly 500 dancers, the toilet of the women harmonizing with the gay plumes, gold and blue and silver and red of the uniforms of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. The stage was set in a forest scene and palms and a screen of potted plants and ferns shielded the musicians. Above the stage glittered a forest of gold spelling

C. Dana and most of the officers. Rev. Benjamin Brewster was also on the stage, and gave invocation after the hymn of Odd Fellowship had been sung by the choir. Rev. Mr. Brewster prayed for the divine blessing upon the order and its work, and especially upon the work of the convention. The male quartet, consisting of G. H. Barnes, D. R. Robb, Dr. Frank B. Gray and Fred L. Danforth, sang "My Old Kentucky Home." Dr. Horn presented Mayor Harris, who said:

Address of Welcome.

"Mr. Chairman, members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, ladies and gentlemen: Our city has lifted its gates that you may enter and in its behalf, and in behalf of all the people here, I bid you welcome.

"It may be that in the warmth of the feeling of welcome that I have there is some degree of selfishness. For, while your order is fortunate in having selected this beautiful city for the holding of your convention, we are also fortunate in having you with us.

"Your order which stands for friendship, love and truth, symbolizes the universal brotherhood of man. It is an order whose text and whose every teaching makes man better and woman holier. It makes better citizenship. It embodies in its commandment, in one sentence, the most noble sentiments in the world, the commandment to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan. Our city will mark this day with a white stone, and when the work of your convention is done I trust that you will go away with pleasant memories.

"President Kriger of the Pike's Peak association, replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, Sisters and Brothers of our Order and Friends:

On behalf of the Pike's Peak District association of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, I wish to express to you, Mr. Mayor, our grateful appreciation for your cordial welcome and to bespeak for you, sir, and the beautiful city you represent, the fullest measure of achievement in future your heart can desire.

I would be far above the attainment of ordinary mortals, did I not feel proud of the reception accorded this splendid organization on this occasion.

We meet today close by yonder stupendous monument of God's handiwork, so fitly typifying the greatness and steadfastness of our order, and at this season of the year when nature appears in her smiling springtime garb.

A Marvellous Century.

The nineteenth century just past stands forth in the world's annals as a marvelous one in its advancements in science, inventions, literature, art and freedom from the thraldom of slavery in its various forms, but with all of its grand achievements, none appears with brighter luster than the founding of Odd Fellowship on the 29th day of April, 1808.

We are also highly gratified that the great benevolent institution was estab-

lished that we shall not when we find anyone in distress, like the priest, "pass by on the other side," nor like the Levite look upon the sufferer and have no pity, but good Samaritan-like pray for his relief, pour balm into his wounds, throw around him our own garments for protection and freely give of our own substance for his shelter and safety.

"Then pass we to the degree of truth—that imperial and much-sought virtue—which no organization on earth strives with more assiduity to acquire a knowledge of than our beloved members of the triple links—followers of the red, the white, the blue—devotees of friendship, love and truth.

"And now abideth these three, faith, hope, and love, but the greatest of these is love—the central link in the golden chain of Odd Fellowship.

Closely associated with Odd Fellowship, he in hand along the uneven pathway of life, sharing one another's burdens and rejoicing in one another's happiness and triumphs, the Daughters of Rebekah—wisdom and intuition—we forth daily ministering to the needy when he crieth, the poor also and him that hath no helper.

Our order is in the ranks of the world's millionaires, in the best and most humanitarian sense, for in the year 1901 there was expended for relief the sum of four million dollars.

Hail! Noble Order.

Hail! noble order which, instead of saying, "Depart in peace, be ye warned and filled," and doing naught, provideth those things needful for bodily comfort. We reverence religion and respect human laws, though we cannot affiliate with any political or religious system of faith.

We teach fraternity in its highest and best sense and so believe that we are fulfilling God's law and winning the favor of him who presides over the destiny of man.

Our Divine Master, after commenting upon the ten commandments, said to those about him: "Another commandment give I unto you. That ye love one another—the eleventh commandment."

I cannot close with a better illustration of our precepts than by quoting from that poem of Leigh Hunt in which he writes about Adam Ben Adhem who on a waking saw in his room an angel writing in a book of gold and having inquired the cause, received this response:

"The names of those who love the Lord."

"And mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so."

Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low.

But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee, write me one who loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night came again with a great awakening light.

by the different organizations. A platoon of mounted police led by Chief King, headed the parade. The High school cadets with the drum corps preceded the cantons and lodges. The music, in addition to the bugles and drums, was furnished by the Midland band of 24 pieces, under the leadership of Professor Irvine. Throughout the parade they played in stirring measure "The United States," "Hurrah Boys," "The Cavalier," "The Billboard," and "The Southern Belle." There were three cantons, one from Cripple Creek, one from Pueblo and the third from Colorado Springs, each having 20 men in full dress uniform and under command of Colonel Nicholson.

Lodges Represented.

The lodges were Pueblo No. 28, Victor No. 25, the Ark of Pueblo No. 28, Pike's Peak No. 38, led by Marshall E. J. Robinson, Minnesota No. 53 of Pueblo, Manitou No. 71, Colorado City No. 77, Cripple Creek No. 101, Goldfield No. 128 and Colorado Springs No. 140. The latter was the largest lodge in the parade, having 100 men in line under E. B. MacMillan, as marshal.

The formation was as follows:

Platoon of mounted police, High school cadets with drum corps, uniform rank Knights of Pythias, Grand Marshal John Nelson and aides, Colonel R. Nicholson, Captain G. W. Bartlett, adjutant and staff, Midland band, Canton Colfax, No. 2, Will J. Matthews captain, Canton Pueblo No. 4, L. A. Giffin captain, Canton Cripple Creek, D. C. Weyand captain, subordinate lodges, carriages containing prominent officers and representatives of Rebekah assembly.

In the Carriages.

First carriage, Grand Master Adolph Donath, Fort Collins; Past Grand Master C. D. Cobb, Denver; Past Grand Master T. G. Horn, Colorado Springs; President J. W. Kriger, Pike's Peak Anniversary association.

Second carriage, Deputy Grand Master J. K. St. Clair, Denver; Grand Secretary J. M. Norman, Denver; Grand Representative Do C. Dana, Colorado Springs; Grand Master-elect A. J. Dickson, Glenwood Springs.

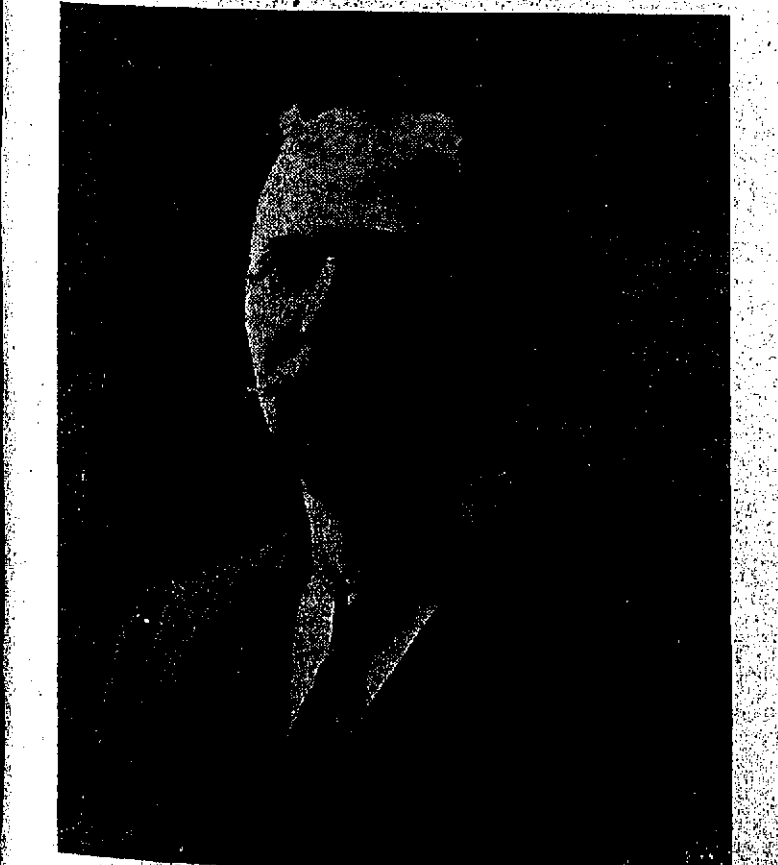
Third carriage, Grand Warden D. C. Taylor, Pueblo; Grand Treasurer Seth Baker, Colorado Springs; Past Grand Master I. N. Rogers, Denver; Mrs. Orpha Barr, deputy state president daughters of Rebekah, Colorado Springs; automobiles, H. Weber and Mrs. Sadie Weyand of Cripple Creek. Automobiles containing citizens and wives and guests of visiting Odd Fellows.

Line of March.

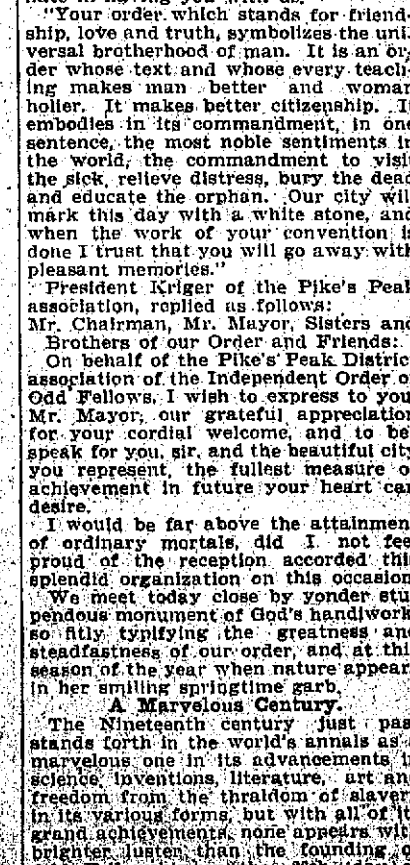
The line of march was from Nevada avenue in front of the Temple theater, north on Nevada avenue to Platte, west on Platte, south on Tejon to Virginia east on Virginia avenue to W. Adams avenue, north on Nevada to the Temple theater, Pike's Peak avenue.

drilled with Pueblo in order to complete the strength of the Canton. While the Midland band played the crowd moved back until a perfect hollow square was formed, and the judges, Colonel L. N. Rogers, past department commander, Colonel W. A. Davis of the Second regiment, Colorado National guard, and Captain George Bartlett, adjutant of the Department of Colorado, took their positions in the center of the square.

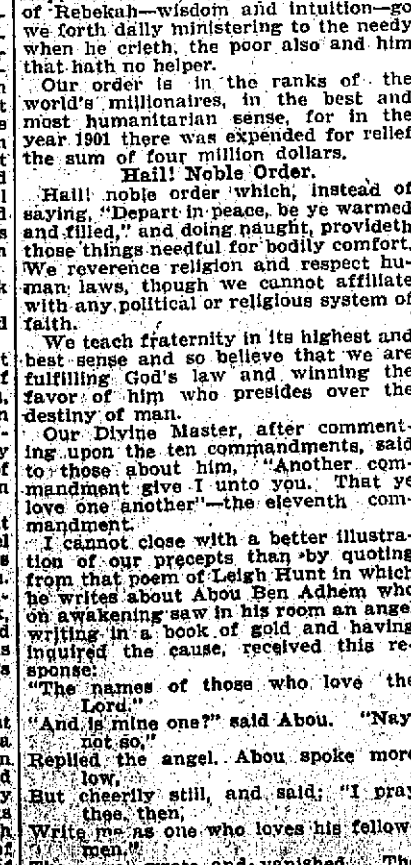
Urdahl has chosen as his subject for the lecture, "Beyond One's Strength," a study of the social problem. Bjornstjerne Bjornson's play has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. It is an exposition of the philosophy of the labor problem, enlarging Nietzsche's ideas as well as Tolstoy's and the philosophy of anarchy and socialism.



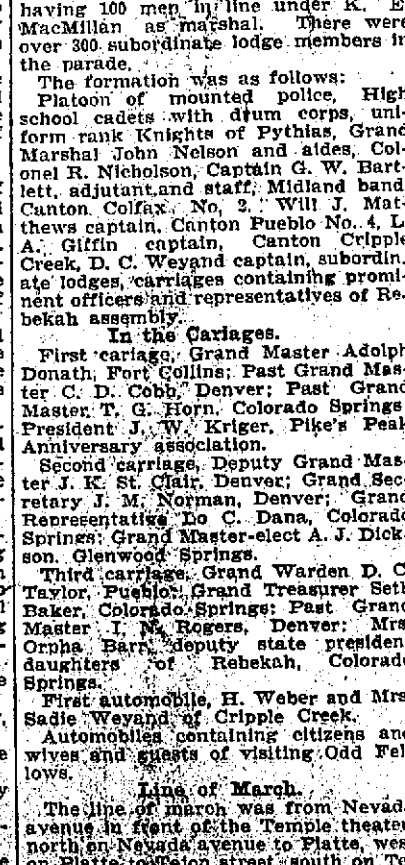
L. C. DANA,
Grand Representative.



J. M. NORMAN,
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P. WOLLESEN,
Noble Grand, Colorado Springs Lodge No. 140.



SETH BAKER,
Grand Treasurer.



L. C. DANA,
Grand Representative.

GOOD WORK FOR COLORADO SPRINGS.

ALL THE reports from public and private sources indicate that Mr. Gilbert McClurg is doing a splendid work of education in the east in behalf of the Pike's Peak region.

He has been in the past two weeks in the more populous centers along the Atlantic seaboard, and for the last few days has lectured at some half a dozen points in and around New York city.

His work is unique. It is work which differs in method and degree from that of the ordinary advertiser. It is more than a mere money-making scheme for this section. It is an instructive and entertaining discourse upon the growth and development of Colorado, and the grand scenery to be found here, with sidelights showing the opportunities for business and pleasure and permanent residence. It is because his work is of a high class and unique that he is making such headway and securing such an exceptional hearing.

In another column will be found the splendid address of Mr. McClurg, delivered before the Albany chamber of commerce at the annual banquet of that organization. The occasion was a notable one, and Mr. McClurg was quick to take advantage of it and in a tactful and interesting way.

The work which is being done thus far in this field amply justifies the expectations of the citizens who came forward so generously to aid the project, and the results of their public spirit will undoubtedly be apparent for many years to come.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

THE ATTITUDE of Russia in regard to Manchuria is not at all surprising. Those who know best the frame of mind of the czar's ministry long ago concluded that after having set foot in Manchuria, Russia would never leave unless compelled to do so, and that compulsion would have to be brought about by some other nation than China.

In fact, the Chinese through fear on the one hand and chicanery on the other, are virtually powerless before the Russians. This aggression in Manchuria is an old story. For years the Russians have been pushing their way southward into Chinese territory. By and by Peking, thousands of miles away, would hear of these aggressions and feebly protest. The result would be that Russia would keep the new territory but promise to take no more.

This last grab, however, was made at the time of the Boxer uprising, and upon the pretense that the safety of Russians and Russian enterprises was menaced. There is no justification, whatever, for holding Manchuria, especially in the face of Russia's promises of restoration made to China and the other powers. It looks like a great game of bulldozing by the czar's ministry, and nothing but the firmest front on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan will prevent the consummation of the robbery.

DEFICIENT WARSHIPS.

THE NUMEROUS accidents to some of our latest and most approved types of warships have set the authorities at Washington to thinking. It would probably be better for all concerned if the most careful and painstaking investigations were made. The Iowa last week had three men killed as the result of the explosion of a gun. Since that time she has become totally disabled by the bursting of a steam pipe which tore away the steering gear.

A few days ago the new and splendid battleship Maine, believed to be the highest development in the art of building war vessels, became weak in important parts. The mounting of the guns has proved to be defective, but the difficulty is said to be as much due to inadequate specifications in the plans as to faulty construction. It is stated also that weakness has developed in the boilers of the ship. These water tube boilers were of a certain type which was strongly opposed by Rear Admiral Melville, the chief constructor. The type which he preferred would cost considerably more, but the general opinion is that the best are none too good. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary that a warship should be able to do its best work under high pressure.

All the circumstances, therefore, lead to the inevitable conclusion that there are vital defects of one kind and another in our ships of war, and that nothing but the most careful and painstaking research can remove them.

LAUNCHING OF THE CRUISER.

THE NOTION which appears to have been assiduously cultivated in some quarters that the greatest matter of importance at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia, yesterday, was the cut and style of Miss Peabody's gown appears not to have been borne out by the facts.

It is due to the young lady to state that she is not responsible for all the prominence given her, nor for all the gossip written about her upon the occasion of acting as sponsor for the great cruiser Colorado. The governor is obliged to admit that he is, for the nonce, a secondary consideration, and that his eldest daughter is the Peabody of the hour.

Nevertheless, Colorado ought to be gratified with the reception given her leading citizens. The Centennial state ought to be proud of the magnificent war vessel which bears her name. This ship is the largest and best ever launched at the Philadelphia shipyards. She embodies all the skill and ingenuity of modern architectural science. As each war vessel is an improvement over its predecessor, so the Colorado is a little better than any ship that has hitherto been launched. That she will give a good account of herself if her services should ever be needed in behalf of her country cannot be doubted.

Andrew Carnegie's latest gift of \$1,500,000 for a temple of peace at The Hague shows that the iron master is willing to back up his peaceful theories with the cash. Even in these days of great philanthropy, it is not often that a millionaire declares when giving a million or so that he "esteems it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish the money."

The plan of Cripple Creek people of issuing a monthly booklet to advertise the attractions of the Cripple Creek district is an excellent one. In this matter of advertising of any kind there is nothing that equals printer's ink.

The suppressor of China in addition to ruling empire, finds time to work upon political problems. He is a man of many parts, and his mind is as broad as the Pacific.

WHAT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE HAS BECOME.

THE NEAR approach of the dedication of the St. Louis exposition calls renewed attention to the greatness of the territory which was comprised in the purchase and to the sagacity of Thomas Jefferson in securing this great domain for the use of millions of American citizens then unborn.

One of the best summaries of what the Louisiana purchase now contains is found in the current number of the World's Work in which Mr. Charles M. Harvey graphically tells the story of 100 years. Says Mr. Harvey:

The states and territories of the purchase produced 264,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1900, valued at \$162,000,000—more than half of the wheat crop of the whole United States; 1,013,000,000 bushels of corn, or 49 per cent of the country's product; 38 per cent of the country's oats. The wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, cotton, hay and potatoes produced in this region in 1900 brought \$756,000,000, and its farm animals were valued at \$825,000,000, 38 per cent of those of the whole country.

From that celebrated pioneer experiment in wheat-growing by Oliver Dalrymple, a wealthy Minnesota farmer, in the territory of Dakota in 1876, quickly came magnificent results. In 1902 North Dakota stood second in the list of wheat-producing states and Minnesota first. These with Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, all in the Louisiana purchase, led all the rest of the country last year in wheat-growing. Much more than half of the country's 670,000,000 bushels grown in 1902 (valued at \$422,000,000) was grown in the states of the old Jefferson tract.

And the story of corn is similar. Illinois stood first in corn yield in 1902, as in most years. The four Louisiana states of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas led all the rest of the country. More than half the country's corn crop, valued at \$1,017,000,000, was produced in the territory of the purchase. Iowa was second in 1902 in the production of oats, Illinois being first. Another Louisiana state, Minnesota, was second that year in barley production, California leading. Iowa was second in hay, New York heading the list. Two-thirds of the country's 105,800 tons' yield of beet sugar for 1902 was grown by the territory west of the Mississippi. Texas, a region which belonged to Louisiana at the time Bonaparte transferred the province to the United States in 1803, but our claim on which was given up to Spain by President Monroe in 1819 as part of the price which we paid for Florida, and which we did not recover until Polk's days in 1845, produces almost a third of the entire country's cotton.

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

KING EDWARD'S European trip has given rise to a great deal of speculation. Many persons profess to see in it various alliances to strengthen the British empire in case of possible wars of the future.

The fact of the matter probably is, however, that the king has seized the opportunity for a holiday, and at the same time to show his friendship for all the nations of Europe.

Edward VII has reached the period of life when he desires above all else peace with the entire world.

His trip to France will be especially productive of results. Beyond question there has been a cordial dislike for a good many years between these neighboring nations. The bitterness has been shown in public speeches, in the newspaper press, in the two legislative bodies and elsewhere. It was especially noticeable at the time of the Boer war. King Edward's visit will do much to bring about a feeling of cordiality and friendship, when this feeling is so much needed.

These visits of the rulers of one nation to another are becoming very popular, one might almost say a "fad." But it is on the whole a very good thing for all the nations concerned, tending as it does more and more to insure "the peace of the world."

JUSTICE.

ON SATURDAY last a district judge of this state pronounced sentence upon three men who had pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to bribe a jury. There is no fouler crime than the one they attempted. It is pollution of justice at its visible source. The poisoning of wells, of a city's water supply, is a merry jest in comparison.

The offense committed was not in a civil case, it was in a criminal action, and the money was offered not to acquit but to convict regardless of evidence.

Under our system of laws and as society is organized we are adjured not to keep in our hands the redress of wrongs or the enforcement of rights, but to lay them before a jury of our fellows. The peace, the order, the safety of everyone depends upon fair and impartial trial.

Such was the crime attempted. There was no doubt or question of guilt. The guilt was admitted.

What was the sentence pronounced by this judge, jealous of his ermine, sworn to enforce the laws, to do justice and fear not?

A FINE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND 24 HOURS IN JAIL FOR EACH OFFENDER!

The personality of the judge is of little importance. The discouraging, the deplorable, the shameful thing is that in our own state and in our own time such crime can be so palliated.

It is narrated that a Harvard professor has found the germ that causes smallpox. Let us hope that the distinguished gentleman will never let it get away.

Our friends, the Chinese, are becoming highly civilized. They are going to hold a big mass meeting in Shanghai to protest against Russian aggressions.

LEADVILLE STEADILY GAINING.

Leadville is slowly but surely shaping her course for another era of prosperity that will be as great as any she ever experienced. Despite the fact that conditions have been and are becoming more and more favorable, improvement in all lines of business, and this will continue.

We are going to have more new enterprises under way before the year is out, and these are going to spread and the industrial life of the camp will be bigger and broader than ever.

The Reurrection mill is now an assured success; it is doing the very best kind of work and it is furnishing the company a profit on ore that hitherto could not be handled except at a loss. This mill practically demonstrates to mine men the way to mine in Leadville is to concentrate your own ore and save the cost of smelting.

The ore with small values has been the barrier to Leadville's prosperity for years. How to mine it at a profit was a question unsolved until this year. Concentration has now done it, and with magnetic separation, and there is no longer any doubt about it.

This camp can furnish 10,000 tons of ore a day for years and years and with a process in practical use for its treatment Leadville has a future greater than all the mining camps of Colorado combined.

Low capital is leading just such propositions as can be found in Leadville (Ind.) and it means that the mineral deposits in all the outlying districts will soon receive the attention they merit. (Leadville News-Dispatch)

SHORT STORIES

Justice Johnson's First Case.

In the early days of Minnesota's main name, Justice Johnson was elected justice of the peace in a little town. He was elected to the place solely because he was the oldest man in the community.

The first case which came before him was that of a man charged with stealing. Justice Johnson was conscious of his legal inexperience, so as much as possible to avoid the scrutiny of the public he put down the hearing for the next morning at 7 o'clock. This was so early that when the time arrived the prosecuting attorney was not on hand, and his honor faced only the sheriff and the prisoner and his lawyer.

"Gentlemen, you will please come to order," said the court, thumping on the table with his fist.

The lawyer arose and said: "Your honor, I represent the prisoner in the case. This is the hour at which the court was announced to open, and as the prosecuting attorney is not present, as he ought to be, I desire to make a motion that the prisoner be discharged."

The judge fidgeted about a moment and said: "Gentlemen, it is moved that the prisoner be discharged."

The lawyer nudged his client, vigorously with his elbow.

"Second the motion," blurted out the prisoner.

"Gentlemen, you have heard the motion," said the court. "As many of you as are in favor of it signify by saying 'aye.'"

"Aye," called out the lawyer and the prisoner.

"Contrary minded, no," the "No," shouted the sheriff.

"The 'ayes' have it. The prisoner is discharged. A motion to adjourn is in order."

The lawyer responded with the motion, the prisoner with the second, and Justice Johnson's first term of court was a thing of the past.—(Harper's Magazine)

Governor as Judge.

One day when our recently elected governor, Samuel W. Pennypacker, was still a judge of the court, he was walking down Chestnut street with a friend of his, who is one of our legal lights.

As they approached Sixth street he was forced to step to one side to avoid a woman who was walking in the same direction.

The woman was strikingly beautiful, and the judge could not repress the remark, "What a beautiful woman!"

These words, though spoken for the benefit of his lawful friend, reached the ears of the woman, who, quickly turning, gave a toss of her head and replied, "What an excellent judge!"—(Philadelphia Public Ledger)

Took the Advice.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert tells an instructive story of his early days as a playwright. He had completed a short play, called "Dulcamara," for Mr. T. W. Robertson, now Mr. Robertson's brother, and took his manuscript to Mr. Emden, Mr. Robertson's manager, for approval.

"This will do," Mr. Emden said after glancing through the play. "How much do you want for it?"

"Thirty guineas," the young dramatist diffidently suggested.

"Make it pounds and I will take it," answered Emden—a proposal to which Mr. Gilbert eagerly assented.

"Now," said Emden as he handed over the check, "let me give you a piece of advice. Never sell your good stuff for 30 pounds again."

"And," continued Mr. Gilbert, "when telling the story, 'I never did.'"

His Nose Was Good Enough.

A Philadelphian tells this story of his nephew:

Five-year-old Robin shared my couch the other night. He was a plump, fat fellow, noiseless and kickless. When I awoke, Robin was revealed flat on his stomach, with his elbows down, chin on his hands and studying my very aquiline nose as intently as ever.

"He was manifestly wrestling with a problem."

As soon as my eyes opened he broke out: "Uncle Will, did you ever have an accident on your nose?"

"No," I replied, and I pointed to him in the stately phrase of story book heroes: "No, Robin, I realize that my nose is not all that one could wish as an ornament. But I was born that way, and it has always been a good nose to me. Hence, I am fairly satisfied with it."

"Well," he sighed, rather hopelessly, though trying to put the best face on a very bad matter, "I suppose it is good enough to smell with."

Then I laughed.—(Public Ledger)

On one occasion while Senator Gorman was speechmaking in Maryland he pointed a lady who was in the crowd to him in the stately phrase of story book heroes: "No, Robin, I realize that my nose is not all that one could wish as an ornament. But I was born that way, and it has always been a good nose to me. Hence, I am fairly satisfied with it."

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The DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

The Democratic party, as it approaches the campaign year, is in the fortunate and unusual position of having in its ranks half a dozen men who are available for the nomination. Republicans have often made the demerit of the party the demerit of the party, and the names of several candidates worthy of the nomination are much talked about in the thoughts and upon the tongues of the people.

There is Alton B. Parker, during the last five years chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He is a man of great intellect, a man of great energy, a man of great courage, and a man of great honor.

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Mr. Melville B. Ingalls has been looked upon as a promising possibility. His chances were better, we suppose, before his defeat as a candidate for mayor in Cincinnati. He is a man of part sound of mind and principle. His name must be left upon the list notwithstanding his defeat in Cincinnati, a city where corruption is rife and treachery to party candidates the rule rather than the exception.

There is a candidate in the south who may yet be brought conspicuously to the public attention. We mean Judge Horace H. Lunt, United States judge in the sixth circuit, including the states of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee. Judge Lunt, like Judge Parker, is occupied entirely with the duties of the bench. He is not a politician, but he possesses an unusual command and great good sense, while this talk of his candidacy was going on all about him, to say nothing whatever upon the subject himself. He is a judge upon the bench, and in his public utterances he "sticks to his business."

A great many Democrats believe that ex-Governor and ex-Senator David B. Hill would be a strong candidate. Mr. Hill has had the experience of a long public career and is skilled in political tactics. He, too, is a very able man, and is popular with the democracy of the country except in those states where the Bryan influence is predominant. Mr. Bryan is always a dominant figure in the party, and the name of Mr. Hill's

name of Mr. Harmon of Ohio is another of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet officers whose name is spoken of when the subject of new party nominations is discussed. Mr. Harmon was attorney general during the second Cleveland administration. If the struggle for supremacy between Mr. Ingalls and the Hon. Tom Johnson should make a compromise choice necessary, Mr. Harmon might offer the name of Mr. Harmon.

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Finally, there is Mr. Cleveland himself. It is a remarkable fact that the name of Mr. Cleveland is heard more frequently, perhaps, than any other of those who have mentioned. It is often said that Mr. Cleveland split his party. The reply now everywhere heard is that he split the Republican party first, and would split it again if nominated. This opinion is expressed that would be the strongest candidate the Democracy could name. Of course, those who speak of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy are well aware that Mr. Bryan and those Democrats who still adhere to Mr. Bryan would use all their factional resources to prevent his nomination. They are aware also that the failure to renominate General Grant in 1880 has usually been considered as a presidential mistake. Cleveland, the wisdom of attempting to name as a candidate for a third term any man who has twice been president. But Mr. Cleveland's recent address upon the subject of negro education and the many of them in relation to the deep impression in the south. It has also made a deep impression in the north. The very frequent mention of his name, and the visible excitement it never fails to produce among his enemies, are to be noted as interesting political phenomena of the times.

This does not exhaust the list. Other names are heard. But these, eight names, or most of them, are much heard in the current discussion. These names may be called the tall timber of the presidential forest. They are men known to the people, and when they are talked of it is with information and acquaintance. It has usually been said that the Democratic party was gloomy and its chance of victory slight. They have been few aspirants for the honor of the nomination. In this year 1903 possible candidates are numerous, and many of them are relatively new to the public. The circumstance is significant.—(New York Times)

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What It Is Likely to Do at Its Annual Meeting

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